THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Published by NEVILLE B. CRAIG, near the South West Corner of the Diamond——Weekly Paper, Two Dollars per year, in advance, or Three Dollars at the end of the year——Semi-Weekly Paper, Four Dollars per year, in advance——Advertisements published on reasonable terms.

VOLUME 48. TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1833. NUMBER 87.

New Stourbridge Glass Works.

J. ROBINSON & SON,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have considerably reduced the prices of their Glass.—They still continue to manufacture all kinds of

FLINT GLASS WARE,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

No. 10, Corner of Ross and Second streets,

where all orders in their line will meet with immediate attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand. Orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

N. B. Terms will be found as low as at any other manufactory in the western country.

Pittsburgh, March 8.—tf.

☞ *Building Materials and Workmen*

WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received, by the Commissioners of the Western Penitentiary, on or before Friday, the 5th inst., for supplying the following quantity and kinds of building materials.

BRICKS.

100 thousand good, hard, well burnt bricks.

STONE.

2 thousand perches of select building stone.

LIME.

5 thousand bushels of well wood burnt stone lime.

SAND.

20 thousand bushels of good, clean river sand.

LUMBER.

50 thousand feet inch measure of two inch white oak plank;

25 thousand feet inch measure 3 by 5 inch white oak scantling;

30 thousand feet, inch measure, of common white pine sap boards;

5 hundred common rafters, 27 feet long, 3 by 5 inches, of white pine or hemlock;

100 thousand common white pine shingles;

20 thousand common four feet plastering laths;

15 thousand feet, inch measure, of two inch common hemlock, or white pine plank.

CAST IRON.

240 thousand pounds of door jambs, sky lights, ventillators, brackets, water pipes, &c., as per patterns and drawings.

WROUGHT IRON.

200 plates of ¼ inch boiler iron, 2 by 5 feet; 20 tons of bar iron, as per bill of dimensions.

WORKMEN.

A few first rate bricklayers and masons are wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given, on being found competent. Also, a Blacksmith, of ability and industry.

Any information may be obtained of the subscriber, at the Prison, or Exchange Hotel.

JOHN HAVILAND, Architect.

☞ The Mercury and Advocate will insert the above until forbidden. April 2—tf

TO LET,

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN

may 11, 1822.—tf

TO BE LET.

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN.

November 22, 1832.—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between ALFRED COCHRAN & JAS. IRWIN, trading under the title of Cochran & Irwin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Irwin.

ALFRED COCHRAN,
JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833. [Jan. 18—tf.]

FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Wagon Tavern Stand. Also, for Rent, several Business Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of DAVID GREER,

Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnish, ed at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1832.—tf.

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

may 4, 1832—tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
H. MAC SHANE,
Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale by ALEX. BAILIE, corner of Market and Third streets,

OLD L. P. MADEIRA, in bottles and on draught;
Pale Sherry, Lobo Brand;
Brown do. very rich;
Golden do. do.;
Grape Juice Port, very rich;
Old L. P. Teneriffe;
Old Cette Madeira;
Lisbon, very superior;
Malmsey Madeira, very rich;
Champagne, celebrated Anchor Brand;
Claret, Leo Ville, and St. Julian, very superior;
Old Hock, 1811;
Sauterne, very fine;
Also, Superior Old Virgin and Champagne Brandy;
Holland Gin, Old and Genuine;
Jamaica Spirits;
All of which are offered at reduced prices—apply as above. May 14—tf

CITY DISPENSARY,

Physicians' Prescription, and

FAMILY MEDICINE STORE,

S. E. corner of the Diamond and Market street,

PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that the above establishment is now in complete operation.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Medicines will be carefully prepared, and put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours, day and night.

The subscribers flatter themselves, from their knowledge in the Prescription and Apothecary Business, that they will be enabled to render general satisfaction. Their medicines have been selected with great care, and will at all times be subject to the inspection of the Physicians of the city.

J. B. COCHRAN,
THOMAS MILLER,

Acting Partner of the late firm of Thompson & Miller.

N. B.—The Dispensary will be accessible on Sundays. March 15—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

march 14.—tf.

TO BOTTLERS.

PORTER, Pint Porter, and Claret Bottles—received on consignment, and for sale, by the gross at No. 81, Wood street, or dozen, by

THOMPSON & SCOTT.

☞ N. B.—A lot of second hand Oil and Alcohol Barrels, for sale very low.

May 14, 1833.

FAMILY FLOUR,

CONSTANTLY kept for sale by
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE,
No. 8, Market street.

march 8, 1833.

5000 LBS. COTTON YARN, No. 5 *a* 10;
600 lbs. Candlewick;
Carded Cotton;
Carpet Yarn and Coverlet Yarn.
Sattinet Warps.

For sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

REMOVAL.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. have removed their Hardware Store to No. 86 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1833.—tf

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale

A large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of their friends.

Also, on hand, Five Tons Scorched Sa; 200 bushels Dried Apples.

DICKEY & CAROTHRS.

Dec. 21, 1832.—tf

WANTED,

A FEW THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS—Also, 500 pounds in Bank of England notes. Every description of Bank Note Paper disunted at low rates. Certificates issued on Spec Deposits, bearing interest from date. Sums received less than 100 dollars, nor for a less riod than 30 days, or longer than one year.

GEORGE A. COX,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsgh.

February 26.

FOR RENT,

THE Dwelling House lately occupied by O. Ormsby, Esq., deceased, in St. Clair township, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, together with the buildings and gens appurtenant. Possession will be given immediately.

Also—A Commodious Dwelling House, the south side of the Monongahela river, above Birmingham, belonging to the Estate of O. sby; together with sufficient ground for a Gen, on which there are a number of excellent fruit s.

Apply to
CHARLES S. BRADFOR or
HENRY M. WATTS.

Dec. 25—tf

For Sale,

DRAFTS on Wheeling, Cincinnati, and isville, at par, payable at sight.

GEORGE A. COO
Exchange Broker, No. 48, Wood st,
Pittsburgh. March 1

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and change Telegraph* is published semi-mo ly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of change at Pittsburgh; a copious description of altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in culation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; ces of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions recei at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchai Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

S. J. SYLVESTER,

Publisher, Bookseller, and Stationer

HAS removed his Store from the corner Wood and Fourth streets, to the stand Messrs. Holdship & Son, on the corner of Wo and Third streets, where he will keep on hand extensive assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Writing and Printing Paper, Wall and Wrappi Paper—together with every article in his line Wholesale and Retail, on accommodating terms

April 2, 1833.

Saddlers' Tacks and Sparables

60 BOXES assorted sizes, received from the manufacturer, and for sale at *eastern prices*, by JAMES IRWIN,

Corner of Market and Water streets

April 19, 1833—tf

STONE'S Letters on Masonry and Anti-Masonry—Just received and for sale at

S. J. SYLVESTER'S,

April 9. Corner of Wood and Third streets.

OFFICE for the purchase and sale of Gold, Silver, Notes, Bills of Exchange, Stocks, &c.; No. 68 WOOD STREET. Western, and every description of Bank Note Paper, purchased at a low rate of discount.

WANTED,

Doubloons, Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Thalers, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Bank of England Notes, at high premiums.

6 per cent. allowed on Special Deposits, in sums not less than $100, to remain 30 days or more. Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

GEO. A. COOK, Exchange Broker.

April 9, 1833.

TO PRINTERS.

JUST received, one Case of BLANK CARDS—assorted Numbers—for sale cheap by S. J. SYLVESTER, Corner of Wood and Third st's.

May 3, 1833.

REMOVAL.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER AND PAPER HANGINGS, have removed their Store from the corner of Third and Wood Streets to No. 80 Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets, where they continue to keep on hand a General Assortment of

Writing, Wrapping, Printing, and Wall PAPER.

☞ Paper of all sizes and descriptions made to order, at the shortest notice.

☞ They will also continue to keep on hand a supply of SCHOOL BOOKS, suitable for Country Merchants.

☞ The highest market price will always be given for Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow.

May 28, 1833.—tf

J. CHISLETT,

PORTRAIT PAINTER,

Penn Street, Corner of Garrison Alley,

PITTSBURGH.

J. C. takes this opportunity of soliciting the patronage of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, and would be happy to show his specimens to those who may favor him with a call.

May 3—tf

HERBS.

AN assortment of carefully dried Medicinal and Culinary Herbs; put up in the neatest manner by the Shakers, among which are Lemon Balm, Hoarhound, Catnep, Peppermint, Spearmint, Pennyroyal, Rue, Sage, Tanzey, Summer Savry, Thoroughmost Hyssop, Sweet Marjorum, Wormwood, Digitalis, Lobelia, Inflata, Slippery Elm bark, &c. &c. Just received and for sale by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.,
Corner of Fifth and Market streets.

April 23—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FORIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and plendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tined Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,

A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,

BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.

B. DARLINGTON.
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.

Nov. 20, 1832.—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhoea, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.

December 4, 1832.—tf

A. LAMONT & Co's Patent Vices:
Fullers' Screws:
Timber Wheel, do.:
Mill, do.:
Mill Spindles:
Blanchard's Cast Steel Corn & Grass Scythes:
Do. German do. do.
Thompson's Sickles—on hand and for sale by
JAMES IRWIN,
Corner of Market & Water sts.

March 29—tf

FRESH SPRING GOODS,

NO. 108 MARKET STREET.

WE invite the attention of buyers to our fresh stock of DRY GOODS, recently purchased in the eastern cities, upon the most advantageous terms, and among which will be found many desirable articles—all of which will be sold at a small advance on the original cost.

J. SHEA & Co.

N. B.—Persons who know themselves indebted to the subscribers for a longer period than six months, will please call and settle their respective accounts, previous to the 20th May next; and those having claims, will present them for settlement.

April 12—tf J. S. & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers, at Private Sale, the Mansion House at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets, now occupied by Benj. Weaver, as a Hotel, together with all the vacant ground attached. As this property, and long established stand is pretty generally known to the public, it is unnecessary to give a further description of it, as those who would wish to purchase, will examine for themselves—the terms will be easy, as only part of the money will be required in hand. For further particulars, apply to

BENJ. DARLINGTON,
April 23—tf No. 51 Market street.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Within the city of Pittsburgh; some of the property is improved, and some improved. Inquire of

B. DARLINGTON,
March 19, 1833. No. 54, Market st.

TRI ANGULAR SYSTEM OF WRITING.

MR. WINTER, having acquired a knowledge of Mr. Smith's incomparably excellent system of Penmanship, having practised under him, become well acquainted with his *method* of instruction, and with the *manner* in which he has acquired so much success in his beautiful and accomplished art, would now inform his numerous friends, and the citizens generally, that he intends to devote special attention to that important branch of education.

Mr. W. has already introduced this system, with astonishing success, in his *Academy, in Smithfield street, between Fifth street and Diamond Alley,* where specimens of the great and rapid improvement of his Pupils may, at any time, be seen.

Private Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen will be attended to, at such time as shall be most convenient. On Monday next, the 22d inst., Mr. W. intends commencing an evening class, at 6 o'clock, P. M. The number will be limited. An early application is therefore necessary, for those who wish to attend.

Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Grammar, Composition, Geography, with the use of the Globes, Mr. W. will continue to be taught in the above Academy as usual. April 19.

BOOKS LOST!

5 VOLUMES of Niles' Register, to wit—16, 18, 22, 23, and 26th volumes.

Also, a number of LAW BOOKS.

☞ Persons who have any of them, are requested to return them to the office of the subscriber.

W. W. FETTERMAN.

June 4, 1833.

REMOVAL.

TASSEY & CHURCH

HAVE Removed to the extensive Ware-Houses, Numbers 108 and 110, Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Cochran & Irwin, where they intend keeping constantly on hands, a full supply of all articles in the

GROCERY LINE,

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS, COPPER, TIN PLATE, AND WIRE.

Feb. 12, 1833.—tf

JOHN D. MAHON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FROM CARLISLE, Pa.

HAVING removed to Pittsburgh, will attend to the business of his Profession, in the several Courts of Allegheny and the adjacent Counties. ☞ Office, No. 44 Fourth street, near Market. Pittsburgh, Nov. 6.—tf

TO RENT,

10 FRAME HOUSES—pleasantly situated in the village of Croghansville. Possession can be given immediately; rent very low.

Apply to JAMES BLAKELY,
May 24—tf Bayardstown.

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY.

THE Gentlemen of the Bar are respectfully informed that we have lately received, on consignment, an extensive Law Library, among which are some very valuable Reports. We are instructed to sell the books at the lowest prices.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

April 19—tf

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's
Drug Store, Corner of Fifth and Market street.

Wanted,

SEVERAL Sums of Money on Mortgage, on good property in the City of Pittsburgh. Persons wishing to invest, will please apply to

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, Pittsburgh.

March 12, 1833.

TO RENT,

THE Splendid Store House, at present occupied by *S. J. Sylvester,* corner of Fourth and Wood streets. Possession given on 1st April. For terms, enquire of Dr. E. Hale, Allen Kramer, S. P. Darlington, or WM. ROBINSON.

January 29, 1833.—tf

REMOVAL.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

DRUGGISTS,

HAVE removed to the corner of Fifth and Market streets, where a general assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, &c.&c.** will be constantly kept on hand, and which they offer, wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable erms. April 23—tf

Wall Paper and Velvet Borderings.

RECEIVED, this day, a large assortment—embracing the latest eastern patterns, some of which are very elegant—call and examine them, at

S. J. SYLVESTER'S,
Corner of Third and Wood streets, late H. Holdship & Son. April 5.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their assortment of WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS, to their Paper Hangings Manufactory, on Ross street, near the Monongahela River, where purchasers will please call. March 22.—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, having associated in the PRACTICE OF THE LAW, will attend to the duties of their Profession in the county of Allegheny and the adjacent counties. Their Office is in the house recently occupied by T. B. Dallas, Esq., in Liberty street, and opposite to Fifth street, where they may, at all times, be consulted on professional business.

JOHN D. MAHON,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN.

June 4, 1833—tf

Rev. William Jay's Works.

THE Standard Works of the Rev. William Jay, of Argyle Chapel, Bath, comprizing all his works known in this country; and also, several which have not, heretofore, been presented to the American public—from a copy furnished by the author to the publishers: in 3 vols., 8vo., neat sheep. Vol. 1 contains Morning and Evening Exercises; Vol. 2 contains short discourses to be read in families; the Christian contemplated in a course of Lectures; and Prayers: Vol. 3 contains Sermons; Life of Winter; Memoirs of John Clark; A Charge to the Wife of a Minister, and the Wife's Advocate, &c. &c.; and also, a few Polyglott Bibles and Testaments, superbly bound.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

May 31, 1833—tf

JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

New Series—Vol. XI., No. 4.—April, 1833.

CONTENTS.

OXY Hydrogen Jet of Professor Hare, claimed by Professor Daniell; Preventing Sparks from Locomotive Engine Flues.

Franklin Institute.—Monthly Conversation Meeting.

American Patents.—List of Patents for October, 1832, with remarks by the Editor.

Specifications.—For Hulling Clover, &c., Faber's; for manufacturing Axes, Collins'; for an improved Plough, Davis's.

Translations.—List of French Patents; Lafonde on the Art of Glass Blowing; Stopcock of Glass Plates; Ivory preserved from becoming yellow.

Selections.—Aiken on Pottery; Diving Operations of Mr. Deane; Booth on Wethersdett's Sheathing for Ships; Comet Steam Engine; Advantages of Railroads; Brown's Gas Vacuum Engine; Iron and Steel, improved when buried in the earth; Hancock's Steam Coach at Brighton; Accident from Hancock's Steam Carriage; Kyan's remedy for the Dry Rot; Improved Leading Blocks; Consumption of Silk; Domestic Yeast; Caoutchouc; Hot Air Blast.

Popular Science.—Deceptions by the Concave Mirror, from Brewster's Natural Magic; Magic Lantern, from do.; Tambouring, from do.; Art of Breathing Flame, from do.

Meteorological Observations for February—with a Copperplate.

☞ Subscriptions received by

D. M. HOGAN,
July 2, 1833. 73 Wood street.

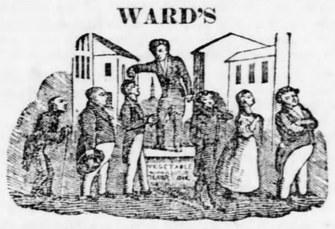
Liberty Street Market.

BUTCHERS, Victuallers, and others, are informed, that, by the provisions of an Ordinance, passed the 27th instant, Mondays and Thursdays are declared public market days for the market in Liberty street, where, on those days, Butchers' Meat, Poultry, Vegetables, and all such articles of country produce as are usually brought to market, are exclusively to be sold, and that on Wednesdays and Saturdays, market will be held there in conjunction with the market in the Diamond.

All Farmers and Gardeners, who are in the practice of attending market, are informed that, on Monday next, the 3d of June, the market in Liberty street will be ready for their reception, and that all the stalls on the north side (except two at each end) are *free* for their use and occupancy, for the sale of the products of their farms and gardens, *without any charge therefor whatever*—and they are further informed that the market limits are extended to Pitt street, whereby the country people have a privilege, heretofore denied them, of selling all articles of their produce from their wagons, carts, or sleds, when properly arranged along the curb stones in that part of Liberty street within the market limits.

It is believed that those persons who are disposed to prefer a comfortable and clean market house either to sell or buy in, will find the Liberty street Market, under proper regulations, to comport with their wishes. May 31, 1833.

WARD'S



VEGETABLE HAIR OIL.

IN all ages of the world, a beautiful head of hair has been considered the greatest ornament ever bestowed by nature upon the human frame, and indispensably necessary to the perfection of personal beauty. It is a very general complaint of young persons, that their hair is falling off, becoming dry, or unhealthy; this may be owing to the application of improper and injurious oils, or to the entire neglect of the hair. Without proper attention, diseases of the hair will arise, which are often found to occasion thinness, falling off, and frequently total baldness. For these evils, and the necessary inconveniences attending them, Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil will be found in all cases a sure remedy. Before offering this Oil to the public it had been tried in hundreds of cases of baldness, thinness and falling off of the hair, and in every instance its salutary effects have been realized to admiration. It has never failed to produce a new and beautiful growth of hair on heads already bald, and to check that falling off which so often occurs. In cases where it becomes dry and ceases to grow, this Oil will very soon render it healthy, and produce a rapid and beautiful growth, without the least injury to the most delicate head; nor does any falling off follow after using it. That loss of hair, which so often takes place after sickness, may be easily prevented by using this celebrated Oil. In short no Oil has ever been offered to the public that gives such universal satisfaction, and stands the test of experience like Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil.

That the public may rest assured of the salutary effects of this Oil, the following testimonials, from gentlemen of high respectability, are most respectfully submitted:—

Extract of a letter from John A. Wadsworth, M. D., of the city of Providence, R. I. to W. & L. Krumbhaar & Co., of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen: Dr. Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil has gained great repute with us, having restored Hair on heads that have been bald for years, and I have no doubt it will give satisfaction wherever it may be introduced.

Very respectfully,
JOHN A. WADSWORTH.

Messrs. STANLEY & Co., of Baltimore, in writing to Mr. HUNTON, Druggist, in Washington City, say, 'That Letters to them from Druggists in Boston, describe *Ward's Hair Oil* as being highly approved of there, and selling with astonishing rapidity.

Extract of a letter from Harvey Seymour, Druggist, Hartford, Ct., to the Proprietor, dated Hartford, Sept. 14, 1832.

Dear Sir: I find your Hair Oil a valuable article; I was so unfortunate as to lose the Hair from the top of my head, and, from the use of about half a bottle, I find it starting out anew.

HARVEY SEYMOUR.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27, 1832.

DR. WARD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Oil, you were good enough to put into my hands when I was in Lowell, has produced the most wonderful effects on my Hair that I ever witnessed. You recollect when I called on you, my Hair had fallen very much, and I was quite bald; I have now a beautiful head of Hair, coming on very rapidly. I hardly know how to express my gratitude to you for the benefit the Oil has afforded me. A number of my friends are very anxious to obtain some of the Oil, and I wish you to send me one dozen bottles of the largest size immediately.

Yours, respectfully,
C. WOOD, M. D.

Extract of a letter from Dr. John A. Wadsworth, of Providence, to the Proprietor.

Esteemed Friend: Your Hair Oil is attended with very promising effects. One of our most respectable citizens, who had been bald for ten years, with a skin as smooth and free from hair as the palm of his hand, has been using the Oil, and fine hair is now coming out on every part of the previously bald scalp.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN A. WADSWORTH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1832.

I certify that about fifteen years ago, my hair began to fall off, and in a few years became so thin that I found it a source of great inconvenience. On seeing Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil advertised in several New York papers, and highly recommended by two medical gentlemen, with whom I was acquainted, I was induced to make trial of it. When I commenced the use of it, I very much doubted its efficacy in my case, having been bald so many years. But I had not tried it long, before I found it to possess the properties which had been attributed to it. I have now as good and healthy a head of hair as I had twenty five years ago. I can cheerfully recommend it to others who have had the misfortune to lose their hair.

G. W. CUNNINGHAM.

BOSTON, Nov 3, 1832.

DR. WARD—*Sir:* A friend of mine had a bottle of your Hair Oil put into his hand, and using it a short time, the hair began to grow on his head, which was before bald, and he had tried many other remedies in vain.

Yours, respectfully,
C. E. ALLEN.

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April 30—tf.

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*** The Editor has great pleasure in being able to announce the approbation of many eminent medical gentlemen to the plan of this publication.

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Pittsburgh, June 11, 1833—tf

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Corner of Market and Water streets.

May 28, 1833.—tf

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July 5, 1833.—sw1m&w6m.

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June 28, 1833—tf Pittsburgh, Pa.

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WE, the subscribers, Commissioners named in an act passed by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, at the late session, and called 'An Act to authorize the Governor to incorporate sundry Bridge and Turnpike Road Companies, and for other purposes,' in accordance with the provisions of that act, do hereby give notice that books for subscription to the stock for the erection of a BRIDGE over Big Beaver, opposite the town of Brighton, will be opened at the store of JAMES PATTERSON, in Brighton, on the 1st day of August next, and continue open for three days in succession, and from time to time thereafter for two months, unless all the stock be sooner taken.

JAMES PATTERSON,
DAVID HOOPES,
DAVID TOWNSEND,
JOHN C. HUNTER,
JOHN BOLES.

June 21—tIA

PAPER MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, having associated under the firm of C. LUKENS & Co., beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have a Soft Spring Paper Mill in successful operation, three miles from the city of Pittsburgh, where, from the excellence of the situation, which is high, with a free circulation of air, and sufficiently removed from the murky atmosphere of the city, and the long experience of two of the undersigned (Lysle & Tilton) in the manufacturing of Paper, they feel confident of offering to the public Paper not inferior to any made in the western country. The subscribers have a Paper Warehouse, at No. 134 Liberty street, near St. Clair street, where will be always kept on hand,

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POETRY.

THE HAPLESS ONES.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

On the meeting of the Blind Pupils, from the institution, at Boston, with the deaf and dumb, and the *deaf, dumb,* and *blind,* at the Asylum in Hartford, May 22, 1833.

A mingled group, from distant homes,
In youth and health and hope are here,
But yet some latent evil seems
To mark their lot with frown severe;
And *One* there is,* upon whose soul
Affliction's thrice wreath'd chain is laid,
Mute stranger, 'mid a world of sound,
And lock'd in midnight's deepest shade.

And 'mid that group, her curious hands
O'er brow and tress intently stray;
Has sympathy her heart strings wrung,
That sadly thus she turns away?
Her mystic thoughts we may not tell,
For inaccessible and lone,
No eye explores their hermit cell,
Save that which lights the Eternal Throne.

But they of silent lip rejoic'd
In bright creation's boundless store,
In sun and moon and peopled shade,
And flowers that gem earth's verdant floor.
In fond affection's speaking smile,
In graceful motion's waving line,
And all those charms that beauty sheds
On human form and face divine.

While they to whom the orb of day
Was quench'd in "ever during dark,"
Ador'd that intellectual ray,
Which writes the Sun a glow worm spark;
And in that blest communion joy'd
Which thought to thought doth deftly bind,
And bid the tireless tongue exchange
The never wasted wealth of mind.

And closer to their souls they bound
The bliss of music's raptur'd thrill,
That linked melody of sound
Which gives to Man the seraph's skill:
So they, on whose young brows had turn'd
The warmth of Pity's tearful gaze,
Each in his broken censer burn'd
The incense of exulting praise.

Yes—they whom kind compassion, deem'd
Scanty with nature's gifts endued,
Pour'd *freshets* from their bosom's fount,
The gushing tide of gratitude;
And with that tide, a moral flow'd,
A deep reproof to those who share
Of light, and sound, and speech, the bliss,
Yet coldly thank the giver's care.

* JULIA BRACE, a *deaf, dumb,* and *blind* girl.

From the London Court Magazine, for May.

NIGHT.

BY THE HON. MRS. NORTON.

Night sinks upon the dim gray wave,
Night clouds the spires that mark the town;
On living rest, and grassy grave,
The shadowy night comes slowly down.
And now the good and happy rest,
The wearied peasant calmly sleeps,
And closer to its mother's breast,
The rosy child in slumber creeps.

But *I!*—The sentry, musing lone—
The sailor on the cold gray sea
So sad a watch hath never known,
As that which must be kept by me.
I cannot rest, thou solemn night!
Thy very silence hath the power
To conjure sounds and visions bright.
Unseen—unheard—in daylight's hour.

Kind words, whose echo will not stay,
Memory of deep and bitter wrongs;
Laughter, whose sound hath died away,
And snatches of forgotten songs:
These haunt my soul;—and as I gaze
Up to the calm and quiet moon,
I dream 'tis morning's breeze that plays,
Or sunset hour, or sultry noon.

I hear again the voice whose tone
Is more to me than music's sound;
And youthful forms for ever gone,
Come in their beauty crowding round.
I start—the mocking dreams depart,
Thy loved words melt upon the air,
And whether swells or sinks my heart,
Thou dost not know—thou dost not care!

Perchance while thus I watch, unseen,
Thy languid eyelids slowly close,
Without a thought of what hath been,
To haunt thee in thy deep repose,
O weary night, oh endless night,
Blank pause between two feverish days,
Roll back your shadows, give me light,
Give me the sunshine's blaze!

Give me the glorious noon! alas!
What recks it by what light I pray,
Since hopeless hours must dawn and pass,
And sleepless nights succeed to day?
Yet cold, and blue, and quiet sky,
There *is* a night where all find rest,
A long, long night:—with those who *die*
Sorrow hath ceased to be a guest!

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the Boston Gazette.

LATEST FROM SMYRNA.

By the schooner Wizzard, Captain Wilcomb, we have received the Journal de Smyrne to the 21st of April. The paper of the 21st contains a postscript, stating that an express had just arrived in sixty hours from Constantinople; bringing *official* intelligence to the Governor of Smyrna, that a treaty of peace had been concluded between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali. We have, however, later accounts from Constantinople, by the way of England, which speak of such an event as probable, but state that it was not officially known as late as the 5th May, that the treaty had been ratified. We make the following extracts, which are all we find of interest in the papers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 6.—M. G. G. Glavany, the senior partner of the mercantile house so favorably known under the firm of Glavany & Co., has just deceased, at the age of seventy years, leaving an immense fortune. This venerable French merchant enjoyed the highest confidence of the principal functionaries of the empire, and his name is honorably attached to the ratification of the commercial treaty between the Porte and the United States of America. He had represented for two years the latter Government at Constantinople, in the quality of Consul General, and it was not without regret that the American Government accepted his resignation, when his age and infirmities compelled him to resign an office which he had filled with so much talent and fidelity.

April 12.—Rear Admiral Lazaroff has had the honor to be presented to the Sultan with his suite. His Highness gave him a most gracious reception, presented him with the grand badge of the empire, ornamented with diamonds, and gave him several medals of gold and silver, to be distributed among his officers according to their several ranks and merits. The kindness of the Government towards the commanders of the allied troops is unbounded. They are furnished every day with fresh provisions, wine, rum, and indeed every thing which it is thought will be agreeable to them. The Russians appear to be fully sensible of these attentions, and the most perfect harmony exists between them and all the officers of the empire.

The Russian army is encamped at Unkiar Skelessi, under the command of Lieut. General Morarieff, and consists at present of 7000 men, but as soon as the wind changes to the South, the transports will return to Odessa, and bring a reinforcement of about the same number. The Russian army is still on board the transports, but is expected to be landed immediately; the horses have already been brought on shore.

Three frigates and two Turkish corvettes have just sailed from the arsenal. This force, it is said, is destined to execute an important mission. Some persons suppose that their object is to restore order among the inhabitants of the Island of Samos.

For four or five days past the cold has been excessive and altogether unparalleled at this season of the year. For three days past large flakes of snow have fallen which melted almost as fast as they fell. This weather has given a new impulse to the Grippe, or Influenza, which continues to spread among all classes of the inhabitants.

SMYRNA, April 20.—The past winter has presented the most singular variations in the weather. In the north of Europe scarcely any cold weather was experienced. In Denmark the larks were heard to sing in the beginning of the month of February. In the North part of Russia the season has been very mild. In the central parts of Europe but little cold has been experienced, and in many places no snow has been seen. On the other hand, all the excessive severity seems to have passed to the South of Europe and the centre of Asia. In European Turkey the cold has prevailed to a degree hitherto unknown in that latitude. In Odessa it has been continual, principally towards the Levant and Asiatic Turkey, where it has been most severe. In Persia and the most southern Russian provinces it has been more severe than was ever known in those countries. At Tifflis and Erivan, where winter is known only in name, and where, in the month of January, roses are usually in blossom, the thermometer of Reaumur fell to 30 degrees, a temperature extraordinary even in northern Europe.

At Constantinople, the two last weeks in January presented surprising variations of temperature.—From the 15th to 25th, enormous quantities of snow fell, accompanied with a constant freezing north wind, and a degree of cold exceeding even the severe winter of 1812. For several days traveling was interrupted by the mountains of snow which blocked up the streets, and by the extreme severity of the weather. But all at once an early spring succeeded. The cold disappeared as if by enchantment; the snow melted in two days, and the south wind and bright sun produced a degree of warmth which is rarely felt in the month of April. But the cold weather again set in, and in the latter part of March and beginning of April it was very severe.

At Smyrna, so severe and long continued cold as has been experienced during the present year was never before known. For several days the rivers and streams were frozen for many miles round so as to admit of people's skating on them; and on the 11th of April, there was a fall of snow in the city.

NAPOLI, April 5.—The pirates who were recently taken at Thassos, to the number of 140, have been brought here in an English corvette. It is hoped that the government will make an example of them, and that they will be punished with all the rigor of the law. It is the only means of intimidating their accomplices who are yet at large, and of preventing a renewal of those depredations which this band of miscreants, encouraged by the immunity they have enjoyed, have carried on for so many years. Clemency under such circumstances, would be culpable, and might lead to fatal consequences even to the Greeks themselves, for the pirates recently have respected no flag, and many Greek vessels have been robbed.

From the National Gazette, Tuesday, July 9, 1833.

From London Papers, to the 31st May, received at New York, by the Packet Ship Caledonia, from Liverpool.

ENGLAND.

Bank of England.—The question of renewing the charter of the Bank of England, was to come on in the Commons without further delay. There were various rumors in circulation on the 31st of May, respecting the terms which have been agreed upon between the Directors and the Ministers.—The Times gives the following outline as that which is entitled to the most attention:—

1. A new charter for ten years from the expiration of that now existing to be granted.
2. The old monopoly to continue, so far as regards the number of partners in private banks, which is not to exceed six, and joint stock banking companies, which are not allowed to be formed within 65 miles of London.
3. Bank of England notes to be declared a legal tender to any amount for the purpose of banking in the country, and gold only to be demanded for them either at the Bank of England, or at the various branch establishments in the country.
4. A portion of the debt of the Government to the Bank, amounting to 3,500,000*l.*, to be paid off.
5. The payment of the dividends and the management of the other public business to continue with the Bank, but a deduction of 100,000*l.* to be made from the remuneration at present assigned for that purpose.
6. Country bankers will be allowed to circulate bills of exchange, at present not permitted, below 50*l.*, as low as 20*l.*, or, as some say, 10*l.* only.
7. No legal rate of interest to be fixed on bills of exchange not having more than three months to run.
8. A communication is to take place weekly to the Government, on the state of the Bank issues, the quantity of bullion, &c., which will be published in the Gazette once a quarter, or oftener, as the Government may see fit.

Such are the items of the new charter circulated to day, on very good authority, in the city, some of which have been received with no small astonishment. As the time for full disclosure is now close at hand, it is but right to wait till they are confirmed before subjecting them to any discussion.

A loan for the State of Alabama has recently been negotiated, to the amount of 3,500,000 dolls., bearing an interest at 5 per cent., from the 6th inst., a portion of which is about to be introduced into this market by Messrs, Thomas Wilson & Co., at the price of 96 per cent. One of the conditions of the contract is, that the loan shall not be paid off earlier than the year 1863. The price of 96 in London, at the present rate of exchange between the two countries, is equivalent to about 104 in New York, which forms, therefore, the real rate at which the loan is taken. The dividends will be made payable either in London or in New York, at the option of the holders of the stock. Besides Alabama, several other States of the American Union, as New York, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Mississippi, Ohio, and Virginia, have separate debts, and, so far as the prices are any criterion which the shares in them bear in this country, they all enjoy a considerable share of credit.

Parliamentary returns have been just printed of the number of American and British ships entered inwards into the port of Liverpool from New York from the first of January, 1832, which presents the following statement:—American ships 68, tonnage 35,403: British ships 23, tonnage 7,178. There were imported into Liverpool, last year, from the United States, 682,028 bales of cotton, of which number 375,567 bales were imported in American, and 206,471 bales in British ships.

The late Riot.—By the last arrival we had the result of the coroner's inquest in the case of Robert Culley, the police man, killed at the riot at Spitalfields—the jury, the reader will recollect, brought in a verdict of justifiable homicide. This verdict was carried by certiorari into the court of the King's Bench, and, after a long argument, was quashed. On the same subject, a meeting of the people has been held, approbating the conduct of the jury. At this meeting, Mr. O'Connell remarked, "that he was so unfortunate as to be able to number thirty five years at the bar; and he should venture to say (which he did without vanity) that in that time no man had more experience in the criminal law than himself, and he could safely assert, that the verdict the jury returned was the only one which an honest and conscientious jury could give on the evidence produced."

The Common Council of London have voted a piece of plate, of the value of one hundred guineas, to each of the four medical officers attached to the London College of Physicians, for their gratuitous services during the prevalence of the cholera in that capital last year.

Mr. Charles Grant has given notice that on the 11th instant, he will bring forward the Government Resolution respecting the East India Company's Charter.

The Duke of Orleans, on leaving London, caused 400 pounds sterling, to be distributed to the clergymen, late pensioners of the French civil list, and to the distressed French families residing in England.

From the London Morning Chronicle, May 31.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The expected debate on the subject of Colonial Slavery was opened last night by Sir R. Vyvyan, who spoke at great length on the motion that the house go into a committee. He defended, at great length, the conduct of the Colonial Legislatures; and disputed the power of Parliament to legislate for the chartered colonies, and concluded without moving any resolution, or opposing the motion, but expressing a hope that Ministers would reconsider their plan.

On the house going into committee, Mr. Stanley justified the course pursued by ministers with regard to this question. "He considered that opinion upon the subject was general, and that it ought not to be resisted by government, when it was so unequivocally expressed upon such a question as the present. Mr. Stanley then defended, at considerable length, the statements he had made with respect to the colonial legislatures, and the utter hopelessness of expecting any material improvement of the condition of slaves from that quarter.

But the part of Mr. Stanley's speech which will be most looked to, is that which contains an announcement of some very important modifications of the Ministerial plan. "There was one point (he said) which both parties (the West Indian body and the Abolitionists) agreed in condemning. The West Indian body complained that they should have no interest on the money advanced to them; while those persons who advocated the immediate and unconditional emancipation of the slaves, thought it hard that the negro should have to pay for his ultimate freedom." Besides the three ways in which he had stated the money advanced could be repaid, "there was (he said) another resource; which was, to throw the fifteen millions to be advanced on the resources of the country. The British public has called for the abolition of slavery, and the British public cannot object to bearing the burden caused by the measures taken for bringing about that abolition."

With respect to the throwing the burdens on the slave, independent of the injustice of making the injury we have inflicted on him, the ground for inflicting another, we should be merely deceiving ourselves if we advanced money, on any hopes of return from such a quarter.

But, Mr. Stanley announced another modification. "They were (he said) willing that the negro should lay aside part of the money which he might earn during his spare time. But they proposed that if the negro should, by the produce of his labor, save any money, he should then have it in his power to shorten the period, during which he was to continue in the service of his master, when he was able to compensate his master for the remainder of his time which was to run, and to prove himself of industrious and moral habits." We presume that the value of the labor of the twelve years, after deducting the charges of maintenance, will be fixed at the outset, on the principle of the Spanish law, so that the negro may know distinctly the rate at which he can reduce any portion of his apprenticeship. It is said that the knowledge of the Spanish slave, that he can purchase his liberty for a sum that has been definitely fixed, or obtain a transference to another master who may advance this fixed sum, has an immense effect in keeping the slave happy and contented.

With regard to the additional duty on sugar, to meet the advance, Mr. Stanley believed that it would not diminish the consumption, on this ground, that when the duty on sugar was reduced from 27s. to 24s., he found that no increase in consumption had been made, and he was entitled to assume that if such a reduction had not increased the consumption, a small increase of duty would not diminish it. Mr. Stanley, however, observed that "supposing even that the price of sugar did not rise, still the colonists had not to complain, as the increase of duty would not fall on them, but on the people of this country, who were the consumers, and by whom he had no doubt it would be cheerfully borne, in order to secure an object in which they felt so warm an interest." All we can say is, that if the people of the country complain, they are very unreasonable.

Mr. Irving, at the City of London Tavern Meeting, alluded to a plan which he had proposed to Mr. Stanley as a substitute for the Ministerial one. Mr. Stanley, we presume, spoke of this plan, when he alluded to a proposition made to him by our West Indian Deputation, that a grant of forty four millions should be made from the government, and that in consideration of this grant, the colonial proprietors should enjoy all their existing rights over the slaves for forty one years. The bare mention of this proposition excited the laughter of the house. But this is not all. On the expiration of the forty one years, the forty four millions were to be paid out of the wages of the slaves, and with an interest of 4 per cent.

The modifications of Mr. Stanley seem to have, in a great measure, overcome the opposition of the abolitionists. Mr. Buxton observed "that though he was opposed to parts of the plan of the Right Honorable Gentleman, yet he thought some of the propositions made that night were great amendments, and would prove very satisfactory to the friends of emancipation. If the opposition were successful, it was probable they would lose the benefit of this measure altogether; and so sure as that was the case, so sure would life and property be insecure in the Colonies." He added "that he saw no alternative in the rejection of these measure's but the precipitation of emancipation by bloodshed and violence."

The Ministerial measure may now, therefore, be considered as good as carried. The modification will obviate one objection urged by Mr. Burnley; in his letter in the Chronicle yesterday; that in the disputes with others, the law could only reach the Slave through corporal punishment, he having no property. If the fourth part of his labor is his own, that part can be the subject of adjudication, and the Negro will be anxious not to lose the benefit from it.

LORD HOWICK'S PLAN.

Lord Howick proposes to pass two acts of Parliament, short in their clauses and simple in their provisions, leaving the details of their execution to the colonial Legislators or to colonial Councils, while, at the same time, models of bills, or "ordinances" embodying these details, shall be transmitted by the government to the colonies for their guidance or for their adoption. Of the two acts to be passed by the Legislature of the mother country, the first is entitled "An act for the extinction of slavery throughout the British dominions;" and the second "An act for the relief of the owners of slaves to be manumitted in the British colonies by virtue of the preceding act."

The former declares that after the 1st of January, in a year which is not specified, slavery shall be abolished and denounced as unlawful throughout every part of His Majesty's dominions. This decree is to be entirely independent for its ultimate success of the will or consent of any colonial legislature; but if, after seeing the extreme term prescribed by the Parliament of Great Britain for the continuance of slavery, the local Legislatures shall adopt the initiative of abolishing it, then the British general act would, of course, be superseded.

Thus, Lord Howicks plan proposes to abolish slavery at once—to have no transition from slaves to freemen through the state of "apprenticed laborers," and no interval between the passing of the decree and the ultimate arrangement of the relations of master and laborer.

IRELAND.

It is with unfeigned delight we have to refer to the accounts from the country, or rather to the absence of accounts. People are not afraid to go about their business night or day. The farmers, not only in Kilkenny, but in Queen's county, Wexford, Tipperary, in short, throughout the entire South of Ireland, are filled with gratitude at the security which the late measare has given them; and we doubt not that the poor people themselves are grateful, if they durst express their gratitude, at the protection which they have received. Now, we hope, the time is approaching in which we may have time to discuss the state of the rural population, and to press upon the country gentlemen, and the Government of the country, the necessity of adopting immediate measures with reference to a bold and comprehensive system of emigration, connected with, and ancillary to, a legal provision for the poor.—*Dub. Ev. Post.*

FRANCE.

Marshal Soult has developed his plan for the reduction of the effective force of the French Army, with a reserve. The effective force is to be fixed at 310,000 men, which, added to the reserve of 300,000 and the mobilised National Guards, 273,000, will amount to a total of 883,000 men available in case of war.

The Debates in the Chamber of Deputies on the French Minister's financial measures were resumed on Monday and Tuesday, and on the latter day the measure was carried by a majority of 97.

The "Grippe" continues to prevail at Paris to such an extent that it is calculated that four fifths of the inhabitants are affected by it. It is stated that the representations of the Opera are very often interrupted on account of the colds of the singers.

PARIS, May 26.—It is quite certain that the Duchess of Berri is to be forthwith liberated. It is equally certain that yesterday morning four men, two of them convicted of participation in the insurrection of the 5th and 5th of June last, the other two Carlists, were taken from the prison of St. Pelagie and forwarded to the fort St. Michael, on the coast of Normandy, situated on the top of a rock 800 feet above the level of the sea.

SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid, to the 13th instant, state that preparations are making there for the assembling of the Cortes on a scale of unusual magnificence. One of the principal squares has been fitted up for the exhibition of a bull fight, the expense of which will be £10,000; and every means were adopted to give due eclat to the approaching meeting of the Cortes, for the purpose of swearing allegiance to the Young Princess.—The protest of Don Carlos against the claims of his niece to the throne had not been officially noticed, and doubts were entertained of its authenticity, but at all events it was not expected that such a protest would be avowed until the meeting of the Cortes, and that in the meantime efforts would be made to induce Don Carlos to retract his declaration.

" DECLARATION.

" I, Carlos Marias Isidoro de Borbon y Borbon, Infante of Spain, convinced of the legitimate rights which I possess to the crown of Spain, and assured that your Majesty has no male heir to the same, do say that neither my conscience nor my honor permit me to swear to, or recognize any other than those rights, and this I solemnly declare.

" To the Senor our King, His affectionate brother and faithful vassal, *The Infante Don Carlos de Borbon y Borbon.*—In the Palace of Ramaha, the 20th of April, 1833."

PORTUGAL.

If the accounts from Portugal can be credited, the cause of Don Pedro is highly favorable. Certain it is that large reinforcements sailed from England for his army towards the close of May.—This induced the Duke of Wellington to give notice of an intended motion from him, praying for a strict neutrality between the contending parties. Accounts from Paris mention that the Ambassador of Don Pedro had an audience of M. Broglie, and it was reported that ten millions of francs were to be loaned to Don Pedro.

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

CONVENTION.

Between His Majesty and the King of the French, on the one part, and the King of the Netherlands on the other part; together with an explanatory article thereunto annexed. Signed at London, May 21, 1833.

TRANSLATION

Their Majesties the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the King of the French, and the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, being desirous of re-establishing the relations betwen them as they existed before the month of November, 1832, have for that purpose resolved to conclude a Convention, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, viz:—

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Hon. Henry John Viscount Palmerston, Baron Temple, a Peer of Ireland, a member of His Britannic Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council Knight Grand Cross of the most Hon. Order of the Bath, a member of Parliament, and his Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

His Majesty, the King of the French, the Sieur Charles Maurice de Talleyrand Perigord, Prince Duke de Talleyrand, a Peer of France, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from his said Majesty to His Britannic Majesty, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen of Hungary, of the order of St. Andrew, of the Black Eagle, &c.

And His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, the Sieur Solomon Dedel, Commander of the Order of the Lion of the Netherlands.

Who, after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

Article I.—Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention, their Majesties the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the King of the French, will take off the embargo which they have placed upon the ships, vessels, and goods, belonging to subjects of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands; and all the vessels detained, together with their cargoes, shall be immediately released, and restored to their respective owners.

In like manner, His Majesty, the King of the Netherlands, will revoke the measures taken in his states with respect to the English and French flags.

Article II.—At the same period, the Netherland troops, both of the royal navy and army, at present detained in France, shall return to the States of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, with their arms, baggage, carriages, horses, and other effects belonging either to the corps or to individuals.

Art. III.—So long as the relations between Holland and Belgium shall not be settled by a definitive treaty, his Netherland Majesty engages not to recommence hostilities against Belgium, and to leave the navigation of the Scheldt entirely free.

Art. IV.—Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention, the navigation of the Meuse shall be opened to commerce; and until a definite arrangement be made in this respect, it shall be subjected to the provisions of the convention, signed at Mentz, the 31st of March, 1831, for the navigation of the Rhine, so far as those provisions may be applicable to the said river.

The communications between the fortress of Maestricht and frontier of North Brabant, and between the said fortress and Germany, shall be free and without impediment.

Art. V.—The high contracting parties engage to occupy themselves, without delay, about the definitive treaty which is to fix the relations between the states of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, and Belgium. They will invite the Courts of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, to become parties thereto.

Art. VI.—The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London in 10 days, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the 21st day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1833.

(L. S.) PALMERSTON,
(L. S.) TALLEYRAND,
(L. S.) DEDEL.

EXPLANATORY ARTICLE.

It is agreed between the high contracting parties that the stipulation relative to the complete cessation of hostilities, contained in article 3 of the convention of this day, comprehends the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and that part of Limburg which is provisionally occupied by the Belgian troops. It is moreover understood that, until the conclusion of the definitive treaty, of which mention is made in the said article 3 of the convention of this day, the navigation of the Scheldt shall take place on the same footing as before the 1st of November, 1832.

The present explanatory article shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted word for word in the convention of this day. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time as those of the said convention.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the 21st day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1833.

(L. S.) PALMERSTON,
(L. S.) TALLEYRAND,
(L. S.) DEDEL.

The Handlesblad, of Amsterdam, May 28th, announces the ratification of the preceding articles with great satisfaction. The same paper announces, from good authority, that the negotiations for the definitive treaty will be opened immediately. There have been some disturbances at Antwerp, arising, as nearly as we can learn, from the elections to the new Belgian Chambers, and some other political questions. One course was the organization of a new society, called La Loyaute, the place of meeting of which had been closed by the magistrates. The house of an editor had been surrounded, and something of a tumult excited against him. But the affair, though magnified by the papers and letter writers, appears to have been one of inconsiderable consequence.—This affair probably gave rise to the rumor received at this port on Saturday from Antwerp.—The Belgian elections were likely to terminate in favor of the existing administration.

TURKEY.

PARIS, May 28.—The Government have received dispatches from Constantinople, dated the 8th inst., from which it appears that the Sultan had, three days before, yielded to Ibrahim the contested territory of Adana. Lord Ponsonby, the British Ambassador, arrived at Constantinople on the 1st of May. Count Orloff, the Russian Ambassador Extraordinary, and Commander in Chief of the Russian expedition, landed at Bujukdere on the evening of the 5th. The following is an act of Amnesty, dated May 6, granted by the Porte to all the authorities of Asia Minor, and establishes the cession made to Mehemet Ali and Ibrahim of the Pachalics of Syria and the Government of Adana:—

Order addressed to the Viziers, Mirimirans, Mollahs, Cadis, Naibs, Muisellims, Vaivodes, Ayams, Notables, and other functionaries of the different parts of Anatolia.

The assurance of fidelity and devotedness given me at length by the Governor of Egypt, Mehemet Ali Pacha, and his son, Ibrahim, having been acceptable to me, I have granted them my imperial benevolence. The Governments of Crete and Egypt have been confirmed to Mehemet Ali, and, in compliance of his earnest desire, I have granted to him the departments of Damascus, Tripoli, Syria, Seyde, Safed, and Aleppo, the district of Jerusalem, and Naploose, with the conducting of the Pilgrims, and the command of Djidda. His son, Ibrahim Pacha, has acquired a new title to the Cheik-al-Haram of Mecca and the district of Djidda; I have also acquiesced in his demand of the department of Adana, with the title of Mohassil. Following the equity, humanity and clemency with which God has endowed me, I order all persons in authority in the different parts of Anatolia to refrain from pursuing the Notables and inhabitants, and to bury all past events in oblivion. You, on your part, will announce my generous intentions to all who are in authority under you, you will endeavor to assure the public mind on this subject, and you will endeavor to obtain prayrs in favor of my august person from the people, whose welfare God has entrusted to my hands. It is in order to make you acquainted with these things that I have issued the present firma, in conformity with my hatti scheriff. You will, therefore, make known my sovereign will to all whom it may concern, and you will obtain heir prayers in my favor. Be careful that you comply with it without molesting any person whosoever, contrary to my supreme desires."

Sarah Maria Cornell.—The existence, near Providence, of a female of the above name, is thus confirmed by the Providence City Gazette:

"We understand that there is now living in this vicinity, a girl of the name of Sarah Mari Cornell, and it is supposed that her name and fame have been blended with the female who, it is said, was murdered by the Rev. E. K. Avery. That such a girl as Sarah Maria Cornell does not exist, *we know to be a fact.* Her story was beore the public a year or two ago, and might be repeated, if its grossness did not render it unfit for the public eye. We know the girl well, by reputation, and at one time she was daily seen in the streets."

Effects of the Cholera at Havana.—We have before us, says the New York Daily Advertiser, the official detailed report of the authorities of Havana, of the deaths caused by the cholera, during its recent visit to that city. It forms a pamphlet of about 100 pages, and is filled with tables, complied by Mr. Sagra, by order of the intendant.

The general results, which do not exactly agree, we suspect, are considerably too small. They are as follows:—

Total number of deaths, 8253.
Of these there were

Spanish Americans,	1641
European Spaniards,	465
Foreigers, - - -	43
Nations unknown,	216
Total whites, -	2365
There were free black creoles,	1070
Slaves, do. - -	477
Free Africans, - -	1013
Slaves Africans, - -	1570
Free Mulatto Creoles, - -	509
Slaves Mulatto Creoles,	34
Unknown colored persons,	397
Total colored people,	5070

There were 1450 white males, and 1029 white females; 225 male free mulattos, 311 females do; 30 male mulatto slaves, and 35 female do; 983 male free negroes, and 1196 female do; 1381 male negro slaves, and 909 females do. Total—males, 4609; females 3480. This report includes Havana and its suburbs.—*Poulson.*

Expedition in traveling.—A gentleman who left Germantown, on Thursday morning, taking the rail road line from Philadelphia to New York, reached that city in time for dinner, stayed two hours there, and reached Newport, (R. I.) the next morning. After a stay of six hours he returned to New York, and spending two hours again in that city, reached Philadelphia in season to take an early afternoon trip on the Germantown rail road to meet his family, Friday, being the only day on which he had been separated from them. The distance traveled is about 525 miles.—*Poulson.*

New Harmony.—The Boston Commercial Gazette, a Jackson paper, confirms one of the unpleasant rumors mentioned by us on Wednesday as the moving cause of the President's abrupt return to Washington, in the following words:—"It is understood that he terminated his tour at Concord, on account of the disgraceful divisions which have occurred at Portsmouth and Portland, in relation to his reception at those places."—Let no such *discordant* place as the capital of New Hampshire be called *Concord* any longer.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

The people of the South, there is some reason to hope, will ere long betake themselves to the legitimate method of nullifying the "bill of abominations." The recent establishment of cotton factories in Alabama, Georgia, and Virginia, is auspicious. The completion of the rail road from Charleston to Augusta will probably do something towards stimulating industry, and promoting business. Two thirds of the work is now entirely finished, and the whole, it is expected, will be completed by the 1st of August. The cars now run to Blackville, 90 miles from Charleston. The triple force of enterprize, industry, and perseverance will do more to advance Southern interests than proclamations and conventions.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

Revolutionary Soldiers.—The whole number of applications, for the benefit of the new Pension Act will exceed twenty five thousand, which added to those who are embraced in the provisions of former acts, constitute a total of more than three thousand survivors of the army of the Revolution. Of this number more than six hundred are living in the county of Worcester, Massachusetts. There are besides many who served a shorter term than is requisite to obtain a pension.

The Charleston (S. C.) Courier, of the 29th, says—"The Star Spangled Banner was yesterday seen waving over a marquee in front of the Citadel. We hail it as a favorable augury, as an evidence of returning patriotism.

A Native Hodman.—On passing the new buildings now erected upon the site of the late fire, in Main street, the other day, we were not a little surprized to see a steam engine busily engaged in the laudable employment of passing up bricks and mortar, from the ground to the workmen above. Anon the engine grappled with a timber or beam, and hauled them aloft, to their places, and then turned to its tubs of mud. It proceeds with the gravity of a Turk, in its task; and, by means of ropes and pullies, distributes materials to the buildings upon the either side of the one in which it is located. It is one of the most orderly, expeditious, and industrious laborers upon the premises—and has, thus far, secured the good will of its employers.—*Buffalo Jour.*

From the Kingston (U. C.) Chronicle.

Welland Canal.—The first vessel entered the Welland Canal, at Port Colborne, up Lake Erie, on 20th May, and in 9 days after the collector reported 38 schooners having passed through the new rout without impediment. The canal is in full and effectual operation, and much more business doing upon it than was anticipated by its best friends. The American steam boat *Perseverance* runs daily from Buffalo to the Chippewa, and, on Friday afternoon, entered the canal, by the locks, at Port Robinson, proceeded across the aqueduct over the Chippewa, and through the new rout over the Gravelly Bay, (Port Colborne,) and thence shot across to Buffalo! The harbor at Port Colborne is pronounced, by all the masters of schooners, as the very best on Lake Erie, and the steam boats will, in future, land all passengers and light goods at Port Colborne, to be brought by the packet boats to Port Robinson, (11 miles,) and there by coaches to the Falls, (6 miles,) or to St. Catharines, or Niagara, saving thereby 30 miles in lieu of coming round by Fort Erie.

Rideau Canal.—We have, at last, the pleasure to announce the opening of this important line of communication. The new steam boat *Enterprize,* built at Perth, after passing through the Tay Canal, into the Rideau, has arrived here, where she awaits the arrival, from Oswego, of her engine—manufactured at Syracuse. We have this interesting evidence of the resources of a region of country, but a few years ago a pathless wilderness.

Egyptian Newspaper.—A journal is now published at Alexandria, under the title of *Misser Wekaiesi* (Egyptian News.) The vignette of this paper, in opposition to the Ottoman Crescent, presents half a sun, shining forth from behind a pyramid, on the side of which stands a flourishing young palm tree. On the left of the vignette are these words:—"Printed at the office of the *Divan of Events* in the Royal Castle." This paper, which is in the Arabic and Turkish languages, gives no political news, but is confined to civil and military subjects, which have merely a local interest.—*Poulson.*

Interesting Fact.—Comparative length of life of drunkards and sober men. During the last six months thirty eight adults have died in the Boston Almshouse. Of these twenty nine were intemperate drinkers, and there average ages, thirty eight years. It is believed that the other nine had lived sober lives, and their average ages were seventy one years.—*Com. in Bost. Jour.*

A Slaver Captured.—We learn from the Bermuda Gazette, that H. B. M. schooner Nimble has captured a slave schooner with one hundred and ninety miserable creatures on board. The slaver appeared off Barbadoes on the 18th of May, then on her way to Trinidad, in consequence of her not being allowed to stop at the Havana, from the existence there of the Cholera.

PITTSBURGH BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*Connecticut.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Bridgeport Bank	2
Philadelphia Banks	do	Conn. Bk. & Branch	do
Bank of Delaware co.	½	Conn. R. B'nk'ng Co.	do
Bank of Chester co.	do	Hartford Bank	do
Montgomery county	do	Fair. Co. Bk. & Br.	do
Germantown	do	Middletown Bank	do
Bank of Middletown	do	N. Haven City Bk.	do
Northumberland	do	Mechanics' Bank	do
Bank of Reading	do	Phœnix Bk. & Bran.	do
Farmer' Bk. Read'g	do	U. Bank, N. London	do
Chamtrsburgh	do	*New Jersey.*	
Gettysurgh	do	Com. Bk. Perth Am.	1½
Carlis Bank	do	Farm. Bk. Mt. Holly	do
Colum. Bridge Co.	do	People's Bk. Patterson	do
Doyleown Bank	do	Mech. Bk. Newark	do
Easto Bank	do	Newark Ins. Com.	do
Erie Ink	do	State Bk. at Elizabt'n	do
Farm Bucks B. co	do	do Camden	do
Lancter Bank	do	do Morristw'n	do
Farms' Bk. Lanc.	do	do Newark	do
Leban	do	do N. Bruns.	do
Harrurgh	do	Sussex Bk. Newton	do
Monk. Brownsv'lle	do	*Delaware.*	
Mine Bk Pottsville	do	Bank of Delaware	½
Northpton	do	Bank of Smyrna	do
Wyng, Wilksb.	do	Com. Bk. Delaware	do
Yor Bank	do	Wilming. & Brand.	do
New York.		*Maryland.*	
Citsanks	1	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Alby B's	1½	Frederick co. Bank	½
Aum	2	Bk. of Westminster	do
Bao Buffalo	do	Hagerstown Bank	do
Chango at Norwich	do	Susq. Br. Co. P. De.	1½
Bk Genesee, Batav.	do	Bank of Salisbury	2
Gen a	do	*District of Columbia.*	
Bao Ithica	do	Bank of Alexandria	½
Roster	do	Farm. Bank of do.	do
Bk Monroe at do.	do	Bk. of Potomac at do	do
Neurgh & branch.	do	Bk. of Washington	do
Bk Or. co. at Gosh.	do	Patriotic Bank do	do
Bk Poughkeepsie	1½	Bank of Metropolis	do
Bk Troy & branch.	2	Farm. & Me. B. Geo.	do
Bk Utica & do.	do	U. Bk; of Georgetw'n	do
Bk Whitehall	do	*Virginia.*	
Bm co. Bk. Bing.	do	Bk. of Va. & Branch.	1
Oral Bk. Cherry V.	do	Farm. Bk. of Va. do.	do
Cauque Co. B'k	do	Bk. of the Val. & Br.	do
Bk Co Bk. Keesv.	do	N. W. Bk of Va

SPEECH OF MR. WEBSTER,
Delivered at Pittsburgh, July 8, 1833.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen—

I rise, fellow citizens, with unaffected sensibility, to give you my thanks for the hospitable manner in which you have been kind enough to receive me, on this, my first visit to Pittsburgh; and to make all due acknowledgments to your worthy mayor, for the sentiments which he has now seen fit to express.

Although, gentlemen, it has been my fortune to be personally acquainted with very few of you, I feel, at this moment, that we are not strangers. We are fellow countrymen; fellow citizens; bound together by a thousand ties of interest, of sympathy, of duty; united, I hope I may add, by bonds of mutual regard. We are bound together, for good or for evil, in our great political interests. I know that I am addressing Americans, every one of whom has a true American heart in his bosom; and I feel that I have also an American heart in my bosom. I address you, then, gentlemen, with the same fervent good wishes for your happiness—the same brotherly affection—and the same tokens of regard and esteem, as if, instead of being upon the borders of the Ohio, I stood by the Connecticut or the Merrimack.—As citizens, countrymen, and neighbors, I give you my hearty good wishes, and thank you, over and over again, for your abundant hospitality.

Gentlemen, the mayor has been pleased to advert, in terms beyond all expectation, or merit of my own, to my services in defence of the glorious constitution under which we live, and which makes you and me, all that we are, and all that we desire to be. He has vastly overrated and exaggerated any efforts of mine, but he has not overrated the importance of the crisis to which his remarks allude.

Gentlemen, it is but a few short months since dark and portentous clouds *did* hang over our heavens, and *did* shut out, as it were, the sun in his glory. A new crisis had arisen in the history of this Government. For forty years our government had gone on, meeting with occasional resistance, incidental, or ill directed—not concerted. But now, a time had come, when authority of law was resisted by the authority of law—when the power of our General Government was resisted by the arm of a state government, and when military force, under all the sanctions of state constitution and state law, was threatening to impede the operations of the federal Government! That was, gentlemen, a crisis. Every one felt it to be such. I, and every good citizen of the country, felt it to be such. Ageneral anxiety pervaded the breasts of all who partook of the glory of their country at home—and how was it abroad? Why, every intelligent friend of human liberty throughout the world, looked with amazement at the spectacle which we exhibited. In a day of unquestioned prosperity, after half a century's happy experiment—when we were the wonder of all the *liberal* men in the world, and the envy of all the *illiberal*—when we had shown ourselves to be fast advancing to national renown—what was threatened? Disunion! There were those among us, who wished to break up the government, and scatter the four and twenty states, into four and twenty sections and fragments!

Gentlemen, it was at this moment, that the President of the United States, true to every duty—comprehending and fully understanding the case, came forth, by his Proclamation of the 10th of December, in language which inspired in me new hopes of the duration of the republic. It was patriotic, and worthy to be carried through at every hazzard. Gentlemen, I speak without reserve upon this subject, I have differed with the President, as all know, who know any thing of so humble an individual as myself, upon many important subjects. In relation to Internal Improvements—rechartering the U. S. Bank—perhaps, in the degree of domestic protection, and the disposition of our public lands, I have been not able to see the interests of my country in the way which he did.—But when the crisis arrived in which our constitution was in danger, and when he came forth like a patriotic Chief Magistrate, I, for one, taking no council but of patriotism—feeling no impulse, but the impulse of duty—felt myself bound to yield, not a lame and hesitating, but a cordial and efficient support to his measures.

Gentlemen, I hope that the result of that experiment may prove salutary in its consequences, to our Government, and to the interests of the community. I hope that this signal expression of public opinion, which has for the time put down the Despotism of Nullification, may produce a lasting effect throughout our whole country. I know full well, that popular topics my be urged against the Proclamation.—I know it may be said, in regard to the law of the last session of Congress, that if such laws are to be maintained, Congress may pass what laws they please, and enforce them. But this argument forgets, that members of Congress are but the agents of the people, chosen at short intervals, and always removable at pleasure, by the people, whose servants in the National Legislature, are as much subservient, and as willingly obedient, as any other of their servants. It is easy for those who wish, and who pursue, measures calculated to break up the Union, to raise the cry of Consolidation. But I repel it. I am no consolidationist—I disclaim it. I wish to preserve the constitution, without addition or diminution of one jot or tittle. For the same reason that I would not add, I would not withdraw. Those who have placed me in a public station, placed me there, not to alter the Constitution, but to administer it.—If a change be desired, our masters must make that change—if alterations are required, you, and the rest of your fellow citizens must make the change. The Constitution is our power of attorney—our letter of credit—our credentials—we are to act accordingly, without interpolation or alteration, honestly and truly. The people of the U. States—they, and they alone, can tread it under foot, but their servants have no such power.

And what is the ground for this cry of Consolidation? I maintain that the measures recommended by the President and adopted by Congress, were measures of self defence. Is it consolidation to execute the laws? Is it consolidation to resist the force that is threatening to upturn our government? Is it consolidation to protect officers in the discharge of their duty, from courts and juries, who are previously sworn to decide against them?

Gentlemen, I take occasion to remark, that, after much reflection upon the subject, and after all that has been said about the encroachment of our general government upon the rights of the states, I know of no one power exercised by the general government, which was not admitted by the immediate friends and foes of the constitution to have been conferred upon it by the people, when that instrument was adopted. I know of no one power which every body did not agree, in 1789, was conferred on the general government. On the contrary, there are several powers, and those, too, among the most important for the interests of the people, which were then allowed to be conferred by the constitution of the United States, which are now ingeniously doubted, or clamorously denied. Gentlemen, upon this point I shall detain you with no further remarks. It does, however, give the most sincere pleasure to say, that, in a long visit through the state west of you, and in the great state north of you, as well as in a tour of some days' duration in the respectable state to which you belong, I find but one sentiment in regard to the conduct of the government upon this subject. I know that those who have seen fit to intrust to me, in part, their interests in Congress, approve of the measures recommended by the President. We see that he has taken occasion, during the recess of Congress, to visit that part of the country; and we know how he has been received. No where have hands been extended with more sincerity of friendship; and for one, gentlemen, I take occasion to say, that, having heard of his return to the seat of government, with health rather debilitated, it is among my most earnest prayers, that Providence may spare his life, and that he may go through with his administration, and come out with as much success and glory as any of his predecessors. [*Great applause.*]

Your worthy chief magistrate has been kind enough to express sentiments favorable to myself, as a friend of domestic industry. What a world of remark does that suggestion open—when standing at the confluence of the two streams that constitute the Ohio, in the midst of a population distinguished for their domestic industry, family comforts—the means of education, and the means of providing for their families by their industry. What is not comprized *here*, in "*the means of protecting domestic industry?*" Next to the constitution itself, there can be no question of more absorbing interest, than the protection of our own domestic manufactures. I do not mean any particular class, but the whole, as comprehended under that system which provides for our wants—that system whose essence, and object, and life, it is to administer compensating rewards to American manual labor.

Gentlemen, those of you, who have taken any pains to enquire into the history of that part of the country to which I belong, know, that in the quarter with which I am more immediately connected, the people were not early to urge upon the government protection by high duties. Indeed, candor obliges me to acknowledge, that, when the act of 1824 was passed, neither he who now addresses you, nor those with whom he acted, were ready or willing to take the step which that act proposed.—They were not prepared to act; they doubted the *expediency*. It passed, however, by the great and overwhelming influence of this central section of country, N. York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. We acquiesced; we yielded to it, adopted it, and gave to our capital and labor, such direction as would enable us to conform to the policy of the country. We have become wedded to it, and identified with it, till I know of no shade of difference between the interests of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.—We shall not yield it without a struggle. Neither shall we yield the principle of protection, without a severe struggle, under any circumstances whatever. And who would choose to yield it? Who, standing here, and looking round upon this community and its interests, would be bold enough to touch the spring to so much industry and so much happiness? Who would stop the mouths of those vast Coal Pits?—arrest the cargoes that are now running down a River, the noblest in the world, and which stretches over the finest territory possessed by any government? Who would quench the fires of so many Steam Engines? It cannot be done, without great public calamity, and great private distress.

I have said, that I am in favor of protecting American manual labor—and after all that has been said, I have come to the conclusion, that, to leave American manual labor to bear a competition with the unpaid and half fed labor of Europe, would produce a state of things, to which *our* country can never submit. This is the reason why I maintain the policy of the American system. I see in my own country, and I believe it is the same in this, that its stimulus to labor, has been its offering a fair compensation for labor. When I say our country, I mean from Penobscot to New Orleans; for nine tenths of the whole, belong to the industrious, productive, laborious classes. Dead capital is in but few hands; and this system does not promote the interests of the capitalist one tithe part that it does those of the laborer, the industrious man who oversees, or labors upon, the capital of another. Is it not this great stimulus which now applies itself to our whole society, and sets so many wheels in motion? Is it not the compensating price of labor—is it not, that labor is high and the means of living low? I want no other proof, that God has blessed us with a happy country and generation.

Suppose we compare ourselves with other countries—I see many whom I know to be emigrants from other countries. Why is the native of Ireland among you? Why has he left the land of his fathers? The Emerald Isle is as dear to him as these rivers and hills are to you. Was it not taxation on one hand, and the low price of labor on the other, that induced him to come to a country of free laws, and of boundless extent; where industry has its reward—where the means of living are low, and the price of labor adequate? And do not these remarks apply to the emigrants from every part of Europe? Is it not, that industry and personal character can do more for a man here, than in any other part of the world?

Our government is the breath of the people's nostrils; they make it, and they appoint agents to administer it. The people are the source of the power of our government; and is it not clear, that it is unsafe to trust the affairs of government in the hands of the people unless the great majority of the people have some interest in the government? Who would be safe in any community, when the power is in the hands of those who have nothing at stake? It is the true policy of our government to shield the great body of the people—the productive classes.

Gentlemen, it appears to me so plain a proposition, that the industry of this country ought to be protected, and must be protected, against the pauper labor of England and other parts of Europe, that argument is superfluous. Were it not for trespassing upon your patience, I would state, as a historical truth—for it is beyond all question—that a leading object of establishing the Constitution was to devise a system of laws to protect artisans against the cheap pauper labor of Great Britain. In the town in which I live, it is as notorious as the Revolution itself.

Soon after the peace of '83, there came on a period of distress over the whole Atlantic coast, far exceeding any thing that had been felt during the war. Importation in British ships was free—American ships there were none. The cheaper labor of England supplied the inhabitants of the Atlantic coast with every thing, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot.—The merchants of Boston appointed a committee, at the head of which was the name ever venerable to the mind of all true Americans, John Hancock, by whom strong resolutions were reported, declaring that the inhabitants would not use any articles imported in British ships. The mechanics of Boston met and recommended the inhabitants not to use British articles *at all*.—[*Great applause.*] "For," said they, "with all regard to you, Mr. Hancock, what odds does it make, whether our shoes, boots, hats, handkerchiefs, or shirts come in British ships, or American ships—they take away our bread, come in what ships they may." This state, the state of Massachusetts, and even the state of Virginia passed laws to protect their own people by impost. But it could not be effectually done. One state would pass a law—another would not—there being no general system, there could be no protection. And it is a historical truth, plain beyond doubt, that our great object, along the Atlantic coast, in adopting the Constitution, was that, by establishing a regular and uniform system of imposts, the various artisans and handicrafts might be permitted to earn their bread. There were, at that time, no manufactories in the interior, for there were no inhabitants. Here was Fort Pitt—upon the map to be sure—but no people. Among the mechanics—the workers in leather, tin, iron, &c. there was a greater depression and poverty, than there had been during the war. And, I hope you will pardon me for another anecdote which is brought to my recollection. Massachusetts was the ninth state to adopt the constitution. If she adopted it, it would go into effect; but it was matter of great doubt whether she would. The mechanics of Boston met and passed resolutions. They said it was *necessary* for *them*. They elected delegates to adopt the constitution. Their proceedings were communicated to Samuel Adams. He had doubts—he was a friend of liberty, but he had honest and sincere doubts about the practicability of a general government. Paul Revere, a worker in brass, read to him the resolutions of the mechanics. He was asked how many mechanics passed these resolutions—(the meeting was held at the old Green Dragon)—was the room full? Oh, yes, overflowing. Were there any in the streets?—Many. How many? More than the stars of heaven. [Laughter and applause.]

It was thus the constitution of the United States was carried. Any gentleman desirous of pushing the historical enquiry, will find that the great and prevailing interest was where there were merchants and mechanics. There was a natural hesitation about the adoption of the constitution; and it was only urged through by the interests to which I have adverted.

Under these circumstances, it cannot be expected that we, of New England, will readily abandon our ground. We are ready to do more work, with less protection, if that will answer—but we yet believe that the power is in the Constitution. And I do not believe that it is within my competency to draw my pen across that power; for I have no more power to diminish, than I have to add. And, acting in the situation in which we are placed—as a portion of the great American family—having the same interests as these great and vast central districts—we shall go on, attached to the Union, attached to all the great interests of the government, and attached to the Constitution.

Your worthy Mayor has alluded to the subject of Internal Improvement. Gentlemen, it has always seemed extremely strange to me, that in the progress of human knowledge and human virtue—for I believe that human virtue is making rapid progress—it has always seemed extremely strange to me, that the objects of government should be limited so much to belligerent operations, that its duties should seem to be considered as referrible so exclusively to wars with other nations. Certainly, in a day of Christianity, in a day of light and knowledge, of benevolent feeling and action, it should be the business of government to turn its attention inward; to remember, that the objects of its supervision are rational, immortal beings; and to seek to promote all great interests, so far as may be within its constitutional power; and, surely, within that range, are objects far more worthy of zeal and assiduity, than such as look to our external relations—to war, or victory, or triumph.

What, in our day, has not been done by voluntary association? Our whole government is a voluntary association: Why should it not direct its attention to those things which look to peace? Upon this subject, I will observe, that when I came into Congress, on taking a view of the country, and its interests, and concerns, at the close of the late war, I thought it to be my duty, to say, that a suitable time had come for government to turn its attention inward—to survey this vast country, and particularly this vast Western country—to take a comprehensive view of the whole, and to promote the interests of the whole, by the construction of roads, canals, and other means of internal communication—to adopt a liberal system of internal improvement, in whatsoever unites man to man; in whatsoever opens a better market, by clearing the way between the producer and the consumer; in whatsoever connects more intimately the various parts of our country, and binds us closer and closer together.—The West, with which I am no more connected than with all my fellow citizens, is the great theatre for these internal improvements. The east is old—not only old but small. Our rivers can be measured, yours cannot. Our forests can be surveyed, yours cannot. We are bounded, you are boundless. It has appeared to me, that the West, the fertile, the opening, the soliciting West, was a proper object for the regard of government. To clear the rivers, to improve the harbors upon our lakes, to open roads and canals, to do whatever might unite the people, and bring him who sells and him who buys nearer together, appear to me to be objects worthy of all regard.—I claim no particular merit upon this subject—it is from no partiality to the West that I would lend aid to all these objects. My affections know no West—no East—no North—no South. I would comprehend them all in one great and connected whole, and consider it my country.

I see this place, gentlemen, surrounded with circumstances strongly enforcing these truths—you have vast internal improvements—the most prominent of which is your canal, which connects you with the Atlantic ocean: others are projected, not less important than those completed. The Ohio Canal, which does so much credit to our young sister of the west, and with which your city needs a direct connection—the Ohio and Baltimore Rail Road, an arm or branch of which, extending to your city, would be peculiarly beneficial, and which is as much entitled to aid from the General Government as the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal: with respect to these, and many others, it has always appeared to me, and I make no merit of it, that it is the duty of our government to lend a generous countenance.

One word more, gentlemen, and I have done.

The mayor has spoken of Education: and can any man doubt, as a social being, as an immortal being, as a being interested in the world that is—as a being vastly more interested in that which is to be—that Education is the great business of man? I take not back one jot or tittle of the expression. Education—the formation of the mind and character, by instruction in knowledge, and instruction in righteousness, is the great end of human being.

Gentlemen, it is most gratifying to witness the attention which has been aroused, not confined to latitude or longitude, upon this subject. In the progress of some five or six weeks in the State west of you, and a part of the time in your own State, I have marked it with delight. The western world—our whole west, is full, beyond all comparison full, of aptitude and claims to instruction. The country is young, and settled with parents who have many children—whose means are not affluent, but who eagerly seek education. The demands are fast increasing, and becoming more and more urgent and imperative.

Under free institutions, literature, knowledge and morals, might well be expected to flourish; but, we are setting the great example which all Europe may look upon with astonishment—that, with popular institutions, and under a system of absolute toleration, we see no indifference to the great cause of *Religion*. We have denied a political sanction to any sect; yet places of worship are seen to spring up in every direction, and of every denomination. Toleration begets no indifference; but zeal, rather than indifference. It is connected with education, with the intellectual and moral culture of the mind; and wheresoever men meet, to worship the God of their fathers, I wish them the means of instruction and the means of adequately conducting the great and good work.

Gentlemen, I have detained you too long.

My friends, my fellow citizens, my countrymen, I must now take a respectful leave of you. I have spent a period of five or six weeks west of the Allegheny, for the first time in my life. It has been a series of happy days. I have seen much which I shall always remember—much to inform, as well as delight me. I return you, again and again, my unfeigned thanks, for the frankness, and kindness, and neighborliness, with which you have made me welcome: and wherever I may go, or wherever I may be, I pray you, my friends, to believe, I shall never lose the recollection of your kindness. May God bless you all.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1833.

Cholera.—On Saturday last, Doctor Hughey, Hospital Physician, reported to the Mayor that there had been no admission into the Hospital for 96 hours—he also reported two cases in his private practice, one on the night of the 11th instant, convalescent, and one, a child, aged four years, that morning.

Dr. Kling reported the death of a German boy, aged 8 years, of Cholera Asphyxia.

Dr. Speer, the case of Mrs. Fitzgerald, in Virgin alley.

On Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, Dr. M'Clintock reported, for Saturday, the case of Sarah Jane Sample, 11 years old, in a collapsed state when assistance arrived, died four hours after, and adds that no case had come under his observation since that time.

Mr. Webster's Speech.—We are much pleased at being enabled to place before our readers a sketch of the able and eloquent Speech of this distinguished Statesman. Mr. M. T. C. Gould, the Stenographer who reported the Speech, was much indisposed while performing that duty; it is not therefore to be supposed that the report is so precisely and accurately made, as might have been expected, had he been in full health; still, however, it seems to our mind that he has performed his task with considerable fidelity, and has generally done the orator justice. A careful reader will perhaps, in some places, perceive that the connection of the argument is not quite so close and logical as in the deliverance, and that abrupt transitions sometimes occur.—No opportunity was afforded to submit the report to the revision of Mr. Webster. The only material deficiency, however, is in the remarks in relation to Education.—The Reporter lives at a distance from Pittsburgh, and in his haste to forward the report by an opportunity which presented, was compelled to furnish a mere skeleton of a portion of that part of the Speech, with a request that the Committee of arrangement would fill it up. That Committee, however, thought it better to omit it entirely, rather than to supply from memory.

In our notice of the proceedings of the day upon which this speech was delivered, we estimated the number of persons present at "about two thousand." We find the impression is very general, that we have underrated the number, and that three thousand would have been a more correct estimate. Our own opinion has not been changed by what we have heard; we still believe that the number was not much over two thousand.

Although some difference exists as to the number present, all agree that the orator attracted to himself the most intense and unintermitted attention of the vast concourse around him. It has been said, indeed, that Mr. Webster did not draw from the audience such loud and repeated bursts of applause as other orators might have done, and the very characteristic remark is made, that, "after all, the Jackson boys are the folks to applaud." Particular passages in the speech were received with great and loud bursts of approbation; but deep and intense interest, throughout the whole speech, and a breathless anxiety to catch every word, rather than boisterous huzzas, were the evidences of the approbation and gratification of the audience. The subjects discussed, were not such as would have drawn forth frequent and continued bursts of noisy applause. The minds of those present, were too eagerly and anxiously engaged in the effort to grasp and treasure up every remark and every sentiment of the orator. There is too, at present, an entire want of excitability in the public mind. The election of our present chief magistrate has just passed by, and the next election is yet far distant; the alarm about Nullification has subsided, and, indeed, in this section of country, there never was but one opinion upon this subject. In relation to the Tariff, and Internal Improvements, there never existed any difference of opinion, and, of course, nothing to keep up an excitement. The subject of Education is one on which breathless attention may be excited, and was excited, by Mr. Webster—but, certainly, it is not one calculated to excite noisy applause.

In addition to this, the entire arrangement of the proceedings of the day, the dispensing with a public dinner, the delivery of the speech before the audience had partaken of the collation, the presence of the clergy of all denominations, were all calculated to keep down boisterous expressions of applause.

In 1827, when Mr. Clay delivered his speech in this city, he kept the company in a very high state of excitement during the whole time he was speaking—but the minds of his hearers were previously well prepared, and highly excited; party feelings were then very strong; his friends in this section of country were comparatively few, but they were warm and zealous; they firmly believed that he was an injured and persecuted man; their sympathies were awake in his favor. Only a few days before the delivery of the speech, a very warm and angry meeting had been held in the Court House, upon the subject of the Woollens Bill, in which the friends of Mr. Clay had obtained a signal triumph, by which they were highly elated. To all this, it may be added, that we had partaken of an excellent dinner, and had disposed of several exciting toasts, before Mr. Clay was called up. All these matters, we have no doubt, contributed much towards the excitement and boisterous applause of that day.

We have recently read his speech, and were fully confirmed in our belief that the attendant circumstances powerfully aided the eloquence of the orator. We recollect, particularly, that a perfect roar of applause was produced by his remark in relation to the difference between the citizens of Pittsburgh and himself, as to the choice of a President. "You wanted one Foreman: I thought that, under the guidance of another, work would be better planned and executed, our accounts better kept and settled, and all parts of the concern would enjoy higher prosperity."—Surely, there must have existed great excitability when such remarks produced the burst of applause which followed their utterance.

Wabash and Erie Canal.—We have received the first number of the Fort Wayne Sentinel; it is a neatly printed super royal sheet, filled with well selected, and editorial, and other original matter. It was issued on the 6th instant.—An article in it, in relation to the Wabash and Erie Canal, fully confirms all that we said in our last paper as to the probable importance of the business to be done on this great improvement, when completed. The annexed extracts from it will be of interest in Pennsylvania, and are well calculated to impress upon our minds the necessity of a connection with the Ohio canal. We observe that several merchants who advertise goods for sale, in the Sentinel, state that they are "just received from New York." To the Philadelphians we would say, that if a communication by canal or rail road is not shortly formed from Pittsburgh to the Ohio canal, they might as well at once execute to the New Yorkers a release of all claim to the trade of that immense country which lies north of a line to be drawn from Bolivar, on the Ohio canal, through Indianapolis to St. Louis, and to a considerable portion even south of that line. As matters now stand, New York has an indisputable and exclusive possession of the trade along the south side of Lake Erie, of the northern ends of Indiana, and Illinois, of the whole of Michigan, and of the country westward, and northward of Lake Michigan. Every improvement made into Lake Erie or Michigan—every increase of the population along, or near to those lakes, gives New York an increased business, simply because she has a direct and facile communication with Lake Erie at Buffalo.

Complete the improvements now making over the Allegheny mountain, and make a rail road from Pittsburgh to Massillon, or a Canal from the mouth of Big Beaver to Akron, on the Ohio canal, and then we believe that New York will at once be deprived of the trade of this great country.

"*Wabash and Erie Canal*—It gives us pleasure to state that this great public work, so important to the state at large, and in fact to the whole west, is progressing in a manner calculated to meet the expectations of its friends. We are informed that one section, half a mile in length, has been completed by Mr. Jacob Barcus, contractor, at a cost to the state near 20 per cent. below Mr. Ridgway's estimate for the same section. Several other sections will be finished in the course of the present season, although the contracts do not expire until the 4th July of next year.

Again—"The uncertainty attending the N. Orleans market, the risk of life and property arising from an unfavorable climate, as well as the difficulty and cost of reaching it from the interior of Indiana, have, doubtless, had an influence in bringing about the commencement of this canal.

And again—"As an evidence that the trade of the country has a tendency to seek this rout, as its natural channel, it may be stated that large quantities of goods from N. York already find their way up the Maumee river. It is said that merchandise to the value of nearly $150,000 has been landed at this place within the last six weeks.—When the canal shall have been completed, a *very considerable portion of the western country will receive its supplies and export its produce through this channel.*"

We find the following, in an Eastern paper, as an extract from the "Dublin Pilot," an Irish paper. It surprizes us to learn that volunteer corps are to be organized in America, on the model of 1782:—

"*American Sympathy for Ireland.*—We have received a copy of the *United States Gazette*, of April the 18th, in which is contained a long account of a public meeting held in Philadelphia, of gentlemen interesting themselves in the condition of Ireland. The proceedings of this meeting are too strongly worded to be given publicity to in an Irish paper. The discussion was a very animated one, as it referred to the Coercive Bill. The result was to appoint a committee to prepare a Constitution and By Laws for the proposed organization of "The Association of the Friends of Ireland." A correspondent states, *that meetings will be held all over America, and Volunteers organized on the model of* 1782."

From the Mercury.

Died, on the evening of the 7th inst., at the Arsenal, EUGENE, youngest son of Major R. L. Baker, U. S. Army.

In the sudden bereavement of a promising child, there is a sorrow which almost leaves the soul disconsolate. Those who have witnessed the last scene of the dying bed of this charming little infant, bedewed with tears of the afflicted parents, will feelingly preserve the sad remembrance of the departure of one who, like the flower just opened to the sun, is nipped by the cold frost or blasting wind. But there is a consolation to the mourners, who have followed to the grave their tender infant, and should dry up all tears. The Savior of the world speaks—"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God." V.

It is due to Mr. Weaver, our townsman, and proprietor of the People's Line of Stages between this place and Pittsburgh, to state that he tendered his new and elegant stage coach to convey Mr. Webster to Pittsburgh, which was accepted. At the Pennsylvania line Mr. W. was received by a deputation from Washington. The committee from this place, appointed to accompany him, continued in the escort, in Mr. Weaver's coach, as far as Pittsburgh.—*Wheeling Gazette, July* 13.

The chief difficulty in the way of manufacturing iron in this country, is the high price of fuel The charcoal necessary to the manufacture of a ton of iron, costs as much in our country, as a ton of iron in England. The advantages possessed by the Englishmen, consists in the inexhaustible beds of coal so contiguous to the beds of ore, that fuel costs almost nothing. A machine has recently been invented by one of our countrymen, which promises to neutralize this advantage by superseding the necessity of melting the ore. Instead of melting in order to separate the iron from the worthless particles, the ore is first pulverized, and then a cylinder, covered with metallic points, is made to operate upon the mass. The particles of iron adhere to the points, and by the revolution of the cylinder are carried off. The operation is said to be complete, and the saving 20 dollars per ton of iron.—*Jour. Com.*

Major Noah is still "about town," as happy and unconcerned as ever. He reads our exchange papers regularly, and almost daily demonstrates to his friends, that General Cass is the strongest man in the nation for the next Presidency. He distinctly avows, however, that although *rather* committed in favor of General Cass, he is fully determined to support any candidate, whose claims the Courier and Enquirer may advocate, unless we should "unfortunately"—as he terms it—come out for Van Buren. He says he is opposed to Van Buren, "*nolens volens.*"—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

We are informed, upon unquestionable authority, that Major Noah is about to issue proposals for a semiweekly paper, to be published in this city. It will be anti Van Buren in its politics.—*N. Y. Standard.*

Nullification.—A meeting of the State Rights party was recently held in Charleston, S. C., on the occasion of the death of a distinguished member, the late R. I. Turnbull. The Hon. C. J. Colcock, after paying a tribute of regard to the memory of his friend, concluded with the following remarks; "Let me seize on this occasion to say to you that another contest is at hand, and your opponents in full array: you will soon be again called to the field—and all that you have achieved must be done again. The war against the liberties of man is becoming more and more desperate and furious—and the friends of freedom must exert themselves, or we sink forever into the gloom of despotism."

Political opinions in Pennsylvania.—At the "Great Democratic Celebration" of the 4th inst. at Harrisburgh, Pa. Lewis Cass was toasted six times; Judge McLean four times; and Martin Van Buren twice.—*Balt. Pat.*

Anecdote.—The minister of a neighboring parish was called, some time ago, to effect a reconciliation between a fisherman of a certain village and his helpmate. After using all the arguments in his power to convince the offending husband that it was unmanly to chastise, *manually*, his beloved *cara sposa*, the minister concluded—David you know that the wife is the *weaker vessel*, and ye should take pity on her." "Confound her, replied the morose fisherman, if she's the weaker vessel, she should carry the *less sail.*

New Bedford, which has a population of only about 10,000 persons, is the fourth port in respect to tonnage. Thus—Dec. 31, 1831.

	Permanent Registered.	*Total.*
New York,	104,439	286,438
Boston,	91,075	138,174
Philadelphia,	46,320	79,986
New Bedford,	56,018	64,049
Baltimore,	22,374	43,263

A sudden death occurred in this borough on the 4th instant, in the person of a German emigrant. About 9 o'clock in the morning, the attention of our citizens was attracted, by noticing a man lying in the Market house, apparently very sick, he was removed from thence to a small vacant house in the upper end of the Borough where he died in five minutes after his removal. We understand he had a family some distance ahead, and was pursuing after them. Some little alarm prevailed, from an apprehension of his death being caused by Cholera; but we have since been informed that the unfortunate man had imprudently exposed himself on the evening previous, having slept in *new damp hay*, and had drank, whilst very warm, a large quantity of *butter milk*. To this imprudence, no doubt, his death is to be attributed.—*Williamsport Patriot.*

The President, accompanied by the Vice President and Secretary of the Navy, his private Secretary, and Col. Earl, arrived in this city at 10 o'clock this morning. After reaching Concord, he found that his strength would not enable him to undergo a repetition of the labors which the various engagements he had made would require of him. And the effect of farther exposure to the North eastern winds, it was feared, might prove permanently detrimental to his constitution, after his indisposition at Boston. He was, therefore, under the necessity of giving up his journey, without going to Portland, in Maine, which he intended to have made the termination of his tour at the North.

The President left Concord, for Washington, on Monday, the 1st. inst. after breakfast, and reached this city at 10 o'clock this morning, accomplishing a journey of 474 miles in three days. His strength has recruited considerably since he commenced his return. The ordinary fatigue of a journey in the stages, relieved by the repose obtained in the steam boats and rail road cars, was found light in comparison with the personal exertion necessary to sustain him throughout a succession of days, in exchanging salutations and greetings with the immense number of his fellow citizens, who thronged to meet him. He would have found it impossible to have borne up so long under the fatigue, but for the inspiring animation imparted by the enthusiastic kindness of his countrymen.—*Wash. Globe.*

A trader in bees, during the last month carried safely several boxes of hives from Kennebeck, in Maine, to Quebec. He traveled during the night, and set his bees out during the day to feed and continue their work, which they did with their usual activity and regularity.—*Poulson, July* 8.

The *great land sale* in Maine continues to be a subject of mystery and speculation in the papers of that quarter. Five or six entire townships of land, belonging to the State of Massachusetts, as former proprietor of Maine, were advertised to be sold at auction on a particular day at Bangor. There was a large attendance of speculators and purchasers—some from a distance of hundreds of miles—and the whole were finally struck off to an individual in Boston, at a price amounting to nearly *four hundred thousand dollars.*—The minimum price per acre at which the land was limited, was *one* dollar; a large part of it brought more than three dollars, and some nearly four. The sale was closed, and the State congratulated itself on having made a most excellent and profitable bargain. The others who were in attendance with intent to buy at lower prices dispersed, and went home disappointed in their wishes—and with the loss of time and expenses. The purchase, however, turns out to be, so far as the affair is now traced, a sort of humbugging of all parties. The gentleman in whose name the biddings were made, denies all concern with it directly or indirectly, and all knowledge of it in any shape, and the Maine papers say that the person who made the bids, is irresponsible and without property. The joke, if it be one, is nearly allied to knavery, and deserves punishment. But there must have been great carelessness on behalf of the State, not to require immediate security for a part at least of the purchase money.—*Balt. Amer.*

Baltimore Prices Current and Review of the Market, for the week ending Wednesday, July 10.

FLOUR.

The receipts are still light; in consequence of which, a correct quotation of the wagon price, cannot be given. $5 62 1-2 is generally paid. A sale of 500 bbls. was made from store, at $5 81 1-4, and similar lots have been sold at $5 87 1-2.—Sales of Susquehanna, in bright barrels, have been made, at $5 75. We quote as before, $5 12 1-2 a $5 75, according to quality and condition.

Grain.—Several lots *new* Maryland and Virginia *Wheat* have arrived in market, and have met with ready sale at $1 15 a $1 22 for good to prime reds. Several parcels new white were also taken at $1 22 to $1 25, according to quality. Several lots of white *Corn* have been sold at 60 a 62 cts.; and yellow at 62 a 63 cts. *Rye* continues at about 65 cts.

Whiskey.—The market for this article is still dull. The price in *hhds.* remains without change, at 28 cts. per gallon. *Susquehanna*, in *bbls.* we quote as before at 30 cts. per gallon. The wagon price of *bbls.* is still 27 cents, and store price of the same 31 a 32 cents, as in quality.

MARRIED,

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Asa Shinn, Mr. Z. W. REMINGTON to Miss MARY, daughter of Wm. M'Gowan, all of this city.

DIED,

On Monday morning last, after a long illness, of *pulmonary consumption*, Mrs. ELIZA JOHNSTON, consort of Maj. Thomas Johnston, of this borough—She was a devout and exemplary christian, and in the various relations of life respected by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. Her remains were yesterday accompanied to the tomb by a large concourse of relatives and friends. —*Blairsville Record, July* 10.

MEMORANDA of a Residence at the Court of London. By Richard Rush, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the U. States of America, from 1817 to 1825: in 1 vol., 8vo.

This day received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

July 16—2t

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen, from the Pasture of the subscriber, on the 9th inst., A BAY MARE, 4 years old, about 15 hands high, with a small star in her forehead, and a small curl of the hair on the neck, near the mane; long and slim, with a long switch tail; her two fore feet shod. The above reward will be given on delivery of the Mare and Thief, or a liberal reward for the Mare, alone, to the subscriber.

ALEX. M'KEE,

Mouth of Chartier's Creek, 3 miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river.

July 16—4t*

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 15, for 1833. to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 27th of July, 1833: Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 66 Number Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$12 500	$12.500
1		6,000	6 000
1		2 200	2 200
6		1,000	6.000
10		500	5,000
10		400	4,000
10		300	3,000
20		200	4,000
61		100	6 100
56		50	2.800
56		40	2.240
56		30	1 680
112		20	2,340
2240		8	17,920
15400		4	61,600
45760	tickets.		$137,280

Tickets, $4—Shares in proportion.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!!

July 16, 1833.

WANTED,

20 SHARES of Stock of the old Bank of Pittsburgh, for which $55 per share will be given. Apply to

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

May 24, 1833.

PITTSBURGH

Savings Fund Company.

AT a general meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, agreeably to the provisions of its charter, the following gentlemen were duly elected to the several offices affixed to their names:

President—James Fulton,
Treasurer—Reuben Miller, Jr.
Secretary—James Anderson, Jr.

DIRECTORS.

Robert Galway, Henry M'Cullough,
William Douglass, Samuel Baird,
James Marshall, Robert Donnell.

The above gentlemen have therefore entered on the duties of their several offices, in relation to the management and interests of the Savings Fund Institution, at the office of the Company, St. Clair st., near the Allegheny Bridge. By order.

JAMES ANDERSON, Jr. *Sec'y.*

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

Patterson's Row, St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge.

THE Directors of the Pittsburgh Savings Fund Company, hereby give notice that the office of the Institution will be open every Monday and Tuesday, from one to four o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of receiving deposits and the transaction of business. Deposits will be received at the following rates of interest per annum:

On deposits subject to 30 days notice, 3 per ct.
On deposits subject to 60 days notice, 3½ per ct.
On deposits subject to 90 days notice, 4 per ct.

No deposit less than one dollar will be received—interest will be allowed at the above rates on all sums from five dollars upwards.

The stockholders are hereby notified that their weekly instalments will, in future, be received on Monday of each week, during the hours the office is open—all notes for discount

RECTIFYING DISTILLERY,
AND FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINE AND LIQUOR STORE.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE & SON, No. 162 Liberty street, opposite Sixth street, are constantly supplied with the following Liquors in quantity, of their own manufacture, which they will sell, wholesale and retail, on reasonable terms:

Brandy,	Cinnamon Cordial,
Rum,	Caraway do.
Gin,	Perfect Love do.
Rectified Whiskey,	Rose do.
Alcohol,	Lemon do.
Peppermint Cordial,	Aniseed do.

Domestic Wine, Cherry Bounce, Bitters, and Essences.

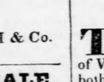
Having made arrangements in the East for a regular supply of FOREIGN WINES and LIQUORS, they will always have on hand a large and general assortment. Their present stock consists of the following:

French Brandy,	Sweet Malaga Wine,
Holland Gin,	Madeira do.
Jamaica Spirits,	Lisbon do.
Port Wine,	Teneriffe do.
Red do.	Claret do.

Also, New England Rum. Monongahela Whiskey, by the barrel, &c. Grocers, Tavern Keepers, and others wanting to purchase, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.
July 5, 1833.—swlmw6m.

SATIN BEAVER
HAT MANUFACTORY,
NO. 6 ST. CLAIR STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

WILSON & SMITH, from N. York,



RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and the neighboring towns, that they have commenced the manufacture of the above beautiful and elegant article, so much admired and worn throughout Europe, and the principal cities in the United States.

W. & S. beg leave to observe, that, after various experiments, they have at last succeeded in bringing this Hat to the highest state of perfection, and they can assert, with confidence, that in point of color, lightness, elasticity, durability, and general beauty of appearance, they cannot be surpassed by the most expensive Hat that is made. Gentlemen are invited to call and examine them, and judge for themselves.

Wholesale Dealers supplied at the same prices as in the New York markets.
April 23—1y

ABSCONDED from the Clinton Paper Mill, Steubenville, ABRAHAM WILLARD, an indented apprentice to Henry Holdship & Son.

All persons are cautioned against employing, harboring, or trusting him, as we will pay no debts of his contracting.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
June 21, 1833.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of William Leet, Esq., late of Sharon, in Beaver county, deceased, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Beaver, on Tuesday, the 20th of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described property, situate in Beaver county, viz:—

No. 1, a plantation and tract of about 200 acres of land, with the allowance for roads, &c., situate about 4 miles from Beavertown, near to the Harmony road, in New Sewickly township, subject to the lease with John Whitterbarrett, the tenant in possession, which expires 1st April, 1835.—There is coal and lime stone on this tract.

No. 2. An Out Lot of 10 acres, near Bridgewater, which will be divided and sold in 4 separate parts.

No. 3. A Lot of Ground adjoining Hugh Hamilton, near Bridgewater, 52 feet on Cherry alley, and upwards of 200 feet in depth.

No. 4. A House and Lot in Sharon, at present in the tenure of Washington Willis and John Frazier.

No. 5. A Lot of Ground, 60 feet front, in Sharon, Main street, and 130 feet in depth.

Terms of Sale—One half cash, and the other half payable in one year. For further information, apply to Jonathan Leet, Hugh Hamilton, or Jonathan Davis, or to the subscriber, at Sewickly bottom. DAVID SHIELDS,
July 12, 1833—t16A. *Executor.*

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Complete Periodical Library.

FORTY Eight Pages Weekly—nearly 2,500 pages a year, for five dollars, furnishing, annually, select reading equal to fifty volumes of common size.

The Library will contain nearly all the new works of merit as they appear—Voyages and Travels, History, Biography, Select Memoirs, the most approved European Annuals, Adventures, Tales of unexceptionable character, &c. &c.

The 'Complete Periodical Library,' will be found indispensable to all lovers of good reading, in town or country. Every number will contain 48 pages, in a size expressly adapted for binding, when the book is completed; printed with type so large as not to fatigue the weakest eye. Its immense size will enable the editor to crowd any common sized book into two numbers; frequently into one. New works will be despatched as they arrive from Europe, and sent off fresh to its patrons. The subscriber in Missouri will be brought to the very fountain of literature. Works printed in this library will be furnished to him, when, without it he would be wholly unable to procure them. A book that will cost us six dollars to import, can be reprinted and distributed to subscribers, owing to our peculiar facilities, for about twenty or thirty cents, with the important addition of its being fresh and new.

We shall give near 2500 pages, annually, equal to FIFTY common sized books. Every work published in the Library will be COMPLETE IN ITSELF. A title page will be given with each volume, so that the subscriber, if he pleases, may sell, or give it away, without injury to any of the others; or it may be bound up at the pleasure of the subscriber.

This work presents an extraordinary feature, unknown to any other periodical in the country. The subscription price may be considered a mere loan for a year, as the work, at the year's end, will sell for cost, and in many parts of the United States it will bring double the original cost to the subscriber.

The works published in "The Complete Periodical Library" will be of the highest character, both as regards the author and his subject. New works, of approved merit, will be sent out to the Editor by every arrival from Europe, giving him an unlimited field to select from, while care will be taken to make his publication equal to any thing of the kind in America.

The first number will be issued on the 8th of May next, and regularly every Wednesday thereafter, secured in handsome printed covers, and on fine white paper, at $5 per annum, payable in advance. Clubs remitting $20 will be supplied with five copies for that sum; agents at the same rate.
Address T. K. GREENBANK,
No. 9, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.
☞Subscriptions received at this office.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having hydrants, or in any way using the water from the City Water Works, that the annual assessment of water rents, ordered by the City Ordinance of the 28th January, 1833, has been submitted to and approved by the Water Committee, and that the Water Committee have ordered the payment of all water rents to be made on or before the 10th day of June, 1833. By order of the Water Committee.

M. RAHM,
Assessor and Collector.

N. B. Appeals from assessment of water tax must be made to the Water Committee, on or before 31st May, 1833.
May 21, 1833.

FOR SALE,

20 SHARES City Sixes, redeemable in July, 1835. Apply to
GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
May 24, 1833.

GERMAN PIANOS.

JUST received three Elegant Piano Fortes, direct from Leipzig, Germany, with 6 octaves of Keys. These Pianos are manufactured expressly for the American climate, and can be warranted to stand in tune. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine them before they purchase elsewhere. Prices, $300, $290, and $210.
For sale at SMITH & MELLOR'S
Music Store, No. 9 Fifth street.
June 4—4w

National Portrait Gallery.

THE National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans—conducted by James B. Longacre, Philadelphia, and James Herring, New York—under the superintendence of the American Academy of the Fine Arts. The Number sent as a specimen, contains the Portraits of Israel Putnam, Andrew Jackson, and Miss Sedgewick—price 50 cents per number, or $6 per year. Those wishing to subscribe for the above work, will please call at the Bookstore of
JOHN I. KAY & Co.
No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. May 31, 1833.—tf

TO LET,

THE Large Rooms in the brick building on the south west corner of Market and Fourth streets, occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum; immediate possession given. Enquire at the Museum. Feb. 5.

25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;
In store, and for sale, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Dec. 25.—tf.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE
IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.
Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.
January 21.

TO RENT,

THE Two Three Story Brick Stores, erected by the subscriber, in Wood street, on Sturgeon's Lots. Possession given on the first of April. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK,
March 22. No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

A THERMOMETER, made by Fisher, Philadelphia, was taken from the door check of the subscriber, on Sunday evening, between dark and nine o'clock. The thief will probably endeavor to exchange it for cash. Information relating to either is requested.
JAMES R. SPEER,
No. 130 Wood street.
Jan. 22, 1833.

11 BALES SPANISH MOSS—Just received and for sale low, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied*.

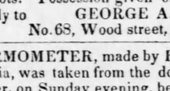
A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.
E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

GEORGE COCHRAN, OF R'D,

WILL be prepared to receive Consignments of American Manufactures and Produce, at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26, Wood street. He intends transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and will use his best exertions to render his establishment useful to the Merchant, Manufacturer, and others, who favor him with their business. He will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, at Wholesale, on the most favorable terms.

☞ The partnership of COCHRAN & IRWIN was dissolved on the 1st instant, by mutual consent.
Pittsburgh, January 11, 1833.—tf

NEW COACH



MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style*. Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,
Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞ REPAIRING done with dispatch.
JOHN HISE.
SAM'L. C. COLE.

☞ New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs, always on hand, for sale or barter.
November 23.—tf

New Hardware Store,
NO 66. WOOD STREET
PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.
Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.
W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

SMITH & MELLOR,

TEACHERS of MUSIC on the Piano Forte, Organ, Guitar, Singing, Flute, Violin, and Violincello. Pupils on the Piano Forte, Organ, Guitar, and Singing, will be instructed at their dwellings, or at the Music Room of the subscribers. For terms, &c., apply at their Music Store, No: 9 Fifth street, between Wood and Market. SMITH & MELLOR.
June 21, 1833—tf

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Cochran & Irwin, having purchased the interest of Messrs. Dobbin & Irwin, and taken the house lately occupied by them, corner of Market and Water streets, is now prepared to transact a

General Commission and Forwarding Business.

All consignments, or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention, and every exertion will be made to promote the interest and secure the confidence of those who may entrust him with business.

A good assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, at Manufacturers' prices, always on hand. JAMES IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, February 1, 1833.—tf

We take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers, our successor, Mr. James Irwin, to whom we have sold our interest, and transferred our business. From our long acquaintance with Mr. Irwin, and entire confidence in his integrity and ability, we are well assured that he will give general satisfaction.
HAMILTON R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.
JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:
JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,
	Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.
Z. PACKARD.
Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.
ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.
Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

REMOVAL.

S. J. SYLVESTER takes this opportunity to return his acknowledgments to his customers for their very liberal support, and asks a continuance of their custom, at his new stand, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, recently occupied by Messrs. Holdship & Son, who have declined the Book Business in his favor. To the customers of Messrs. Holdship, he would say that an extensive assortment of every article in the Book and Stationery Business will be found at his store, at the lowest possible rates.

☞ Country Merchants will find a more extensive assortment of Books than in any other establishment, and at lower prices than at any other store in the western country, on the most liberal terms. S. J. SYLVESTER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
April 2, 1833.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.
JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

OFFICE
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes:

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates:
Drafts and Notes of hand collected:
Interest allowed on Special Deposits:
Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.
GEORGE A. COOK,
Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

Rare opportunity, and Great Bargain!

PRINCIPALS of Colleges, Seminaries, and Scientific Gentlemen are informed, that for the small sum of $25, a *Planetarium or Orrery*, of a large size, may be purchased. It correctly represents the annual motions of the planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and their moons, around the Sun. Diameter of Saturn's orbit, nearly 5 feet. The planets from a half an inch to 6 inches in diameter. The wheels and sockets of the Machinery made of solid brass castings. It appea to be the only machine of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, and cost the maker 100 dollars. Enquire at S. Holden's tavern, Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets.
February 1.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831.—tf

E. HALE,
SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.
March 10, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.
THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed o their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.
JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

DOCTOR ROBERT'S
☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,
From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.
UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26 tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,
NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in all cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.
Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
may 14, 1830.—tf.

GREAT BARGAINS!

WILL be sold, at public auction, in the borough of Erie, Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st Monday in August next,

2,000 *Acres of Land,*

In 50 acre tracts, about one mile from said borough, adjoining Lake Erie, and on two public roads. The land is of a good quality, well watered and timbered.

Those wanting good lands and well situated, had better attend, as this is the last public land for sale in this part of the state. The Pennsylvania Canal will pass through this tract, when made.

Terms of payment—one half of the purchase money down at the time of sale; one fourth in six, and one fourth in nine months, with interest.
RUFUS S. REED.
President of the present Town Council.
Erie, Pa., April 20, 1833. [May 7.—ts]

MRS. BARLOW would be willing to receive into her family, three young Ladies, for Board and Tuition, in French, Italian, Music, for the Piano and Guitar, Drawing, English Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, and Writing. For the latter branches, Mrs. B. will have the assistance of a competent English teacher.

Terms, $200 per annum, to be paid quarterly in advance.
Mignonnette, Bank of the Ohio, May 21.

J. B. VASHON

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his

Shaving, Hair Dressing,
AND FANCY ESTABLISHMENT,

To No. 59 Third street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he is prepared and may be constantly found ready to attend to all those who may favor him with their custom. Every exertion will be made to give satisfaction to all those who may patronize him, and hopes that the disposition to please, heretofore evinced, will secure him that liberal encouragement received during the last four years, and for which he tenders his grateful acknowledgments.

☞ He has just received a very choice lot of FANCY GOODS. *Perfumery, Cosmetics*, &c. &c. comprizing every article in his line of business, which may be had low.
May 10, 1833—2m

TO LET,

THE two Three Story Brick Houses, near the South East corner of the Diamond, now occupied by Samuel Cooper and Henry Stafford.

ALSO,

Five Rooms over the Stores at the corner of the Diamond and Market street, suitable for lawyers' offices. Enquire of
JAMES B. IRWIN.
December 28—tf

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thompson & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.
ROBERT THOMPSON,
THOMAS MILLER.
Jan. 1st, 1833.

The business will be continued, in future, by Robert Thompson & John Scott, Jr., under the firm of

THOMPSON & SCOTT,

At the old stand, No. 81 Wood, between Fourth street and Diamond alley, where will be constantly kept a general and choice assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞The subscriber, on retiring from the above firm of Thompson & Miller, takes pleasure in recommending his successors, Thompson & Scott, to the patronage of the old customers, and the public generally.
THOMAS MILLER.
Feb. 19, 1833.—tf.

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to
A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm o LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:
1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d- Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck. and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near Fourth, now occupied by J. & J. Patterson. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of WM. HAYS.
Jan. 25, 1833.—tf

A Second Hand Piano Forte
FOR SALE LOW.

APPLY to the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette. April 26, 1833—tf

FOR RENT,

THE HOTEL in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey. Possession will be given on the first of April next.
☞Apply to H. M. WATTS,
At his Office, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.
Jan. 8, 1833.—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.
WILLIAM HAYS, } *Ex'rs.*
JOHN SNYDER, }
Jan. 4, 1833.—tf

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,
Nov. 13—tf Water street.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

BRITISH LUSTRE,
For Polishing Stoves & Grates.

THIS LUSTRE, with a little rubbing, will produce a brilliancy highly ornamental; and, when once obtained, may be easily preserved.
For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
March 22—tf No. 42 Market street.

BAIRD & BALDWIN,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞*Refer to—*
ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*
July 10, 1832.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

To Baltimore and Philadelphia
TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]
REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.
Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different